THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1872.

Raleigh Memorial Association.

We are requested to state that the Ladies Memorial Association of Raleigh will hold a Memorial Fair and Festival on the 5th and 6th of June in that city. We trust it will be liberally patronized.

Hon. Thos. S. Ashe.

From a gentleman who has just returned from a visit to the head of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, we are pleased to learn of the warm and unbiased favor with which the nomination for Congress from the Sixth District, of the Hon. Thos. S. ASHE, of Anson, has been received by the people everywhere. He is undoubtedly the strongest man in the District and will prove a tower of strength in the State, as well as in the Congressional, election.

Col. Dockery, who, it is said, has heretofore declared a certainty of his own nomination and election by the Radicals is, we understand, now determined to abandon the cause in favor of Mr. ASHE, contenting himself with the smaller ambition of misrepresenting the people of Montgomery and Richmond counties in the next State Senate.

F. N. Strudwick, Esq.

The Hillsboro *Recorder*, referring to the probable candidates for the House of Representatives in Orange County says:

"The desperate efforts made by the Radical party in the last Legislature to ruin one of our delegates—a ready and able debater and a bold and fearless champion—calls for a rebuke it would be ungrateful in the Convention to disregard, since he discharged his duty ably as a representative. That's our notion."

We presume the reference is to the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this article, and we take pleasure in adding our endorsement of everything the *Recorder* says in his commendation.

The whole State owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. STRUDWICK for the bold and manly part he took in bringing the traitor Holden to justice, and will not soon forget it.

Delegates to National Democratic Convention.

The following is a list of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention so far as the appointments have been made. We publish also the names of the delegates to the National Democratic Convention in 1868:

STATE AT LARGE.

1872.	1868.
To be appointed.	W. N. H. Smith, W. R. Cox, W. A. Wright, John P. Hoke.

1ST DISTRICT.

H. A. Gilliam, J. L. Mitchell,	M. W. Ransom, D. M. Carter.

2ND DISTRICT.

To be appointed.	M. E. Manly, George Howard.

3RD DISTRICT.

To be appointed.	Robert Strange, N. A. McLean.

4TH DISTRICT.

To be appointed.	R. B. Haywood, W. J. Green.

5TH DISTRICT.

J. M. Worth, J. E. Gretter,	Bedford Brown, J. M. Leach.

6TH DISTRICT.

Z. B. Vance, P. B. Means,	Z. B. Vance, J. M. Long.

7TH DISTRICT.

R. F. Armfield, G. M. Mathes,	T. L. Clingman.

8TH DISTRICT.

To be appointed.

The Old War Horse.

We were just about to make an enquiry as to the whereabouts of that doughty old campaigner, that valiant old war horse of the Radical peace establishment, General Curtis H. Brogden, when our respected colemporary, the Goldsboro' *Messenger*, brought us the intelligence that the old General, though not "doing well," was still "alive." We had almost come to the painful conclusion that the General had gone the way of all flesh, or that having come up as a flower he had been cut down, or that some other catastrophe, equally as dreadful, had befallen him. We were seriously contemplating the propriety of setting about the preparation of an obituary. Indeed, we had gotten so far as *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*—"say nothing of the dead unless it be good." Just at this point we stuck deep in the mud for near forty-eight hours. We could not recall a single thing, that would bear even the semblance of truth, that could be added with any sort of propriety to our text. Nor could we invent anything that would not be too thin for even the commonest apprehension, at least in this section of the country. A single glance at the life and times of the old man convinced us of the utter folly of attempting anything sentimental, or eloquent, or grief-stricken, or regretful, in announcing the supposed political demise of Curtis H. Brogden. In the agony of our despair, BONITZ came to our rescue.

Thanks.

Brogden is not dead. The syren tones of his voice are once more to be heard in the land. We thought him dead, because for weeks he had maintained an unbroken silence; because for weeks he had ceased his attacks upon his State, his people and his color. We knew how sweet to him was the music of his own words, far sweeter to him now than ever were the dulcet tones of his favorite squedunk, in the long ago days of his youth, and not having heard it for so many long weeks we thought him dead. But our mind is relieved, the old war horse is still neighing and prancing like a young colt.

The thing that now troubles us is to know what kind of a new pressure the Radicals have invented powerful enough to squeeze all the talk out of Brogden for four long weeks.

"Mum" is the word for the old General, doubtless, from his Party Head Quarters. His great speech in the Convention that nominated him for Lieutenant Governor, was a crusher—a cross between a thunder storm and perpetual motion. Indeed, some of the General's enemies say that had it been made before the nomination Curtis would not have had a place on the Radical State Ticket. We know not how that may be. This we do know: There is no power as yet known to mechanics that can keep Brogden from talking, and talking to the injury of his friends, and the advantage of his enemies. But as for that matter he will not do his party any more harm than either Caldwell or Hargrove, and then he drinks less whiskey and spouts much more poetry, and then, too, there need never be any fear of a reply to him for, if his audience would remain the next morning's sun would find him still talking. But friend BONITZ, of the *Messenger*, has not known Brogden as long as we have, and does not like him. This is the gentle way in which he told us the old man was still alive:

"This frothy babbler and political leper spoke at Snow Hill on Tuesday last to a small crowd of negroes. We were not present, but learn that he harangued his sable audience in his usual blustering way, appealing to their passions and prejudices. The *Messenger* received a passing notice as a "dirty and scurrilous sheet," those whom he once claimed as friends were denounced as "rebels" and "Ku-Klux;" he boasted of political consistency that he might hide his vile corruption and political rascality; in short, he proclaimed himself to the world unfit to be believed, even when he tells the truth, and unworthy to be trusted in any position, even that of a Jail Keeper."

LOCAL.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Engine and Three Cars Thrown from the Track and Demolished—The Sleeping Cars Escape—Seven Persons Wounded, Two Seriously—Arrival of the Wounded.

A terrible run off and smash-up occurred on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad yesterday morning at a point about 1 mile south of Grist's station, and 55 miles from this city, by which two persons were seriously wounded and five others badly hurt. As soon as the news reached the city, a special train was dispatched to the scene of the accident, having on board for the relief of the sufferers, Drs. W. G. & G. G. Thomas and T. F. Wood. This train, however, met the express train, which left Wilmington that morning, returning with the wounded and other passengers, arriving here at 1 p. m. The following are the particulars attending the accident:

When the train leaving Wilmington for Columbia at 6:30 p. m. Wednesday, met the train from Columbia for Wilmington at the usual passing station, Flemington, Capt. Gilbert of the train from Columbia reported that he had met with an accident about 5 o'clock that afternoon at a point about 2 miles this side of Marion, (85 miles from Wilmington,) by which his first and second class cars were thrown from the track and there obstructed the road.—This accident was caused by the malicious removal of a rail from the track; but fortunately none of the passengers were injured. By transferring his passengers to the baggage car, Capt. Gilbert proceeded on to Wilmington, and was thus enabled to make his connection, though he was compelled to leave the track obstructed.

The Columbia bound train then proceeded along to the point of obstruction, where it awaited the coming of the train from Columbia for Wilmington. When the two met, a reciprocal transfer of the passengers was effected and the respective trains put back for Wilmington and Columbia. The train returning this way then fell under the charge of Capt. Jos. N. Bowden, who caused the cars to be so shifted as to throw the two sleeping cars and the 1st and 2d class coaches in the rear; but there being no turn-table at hand, the engine was compelled to proceed tender in front. When within about 1 mile of Grist's Depot, and running at the rate of about 15 or 18 miles an hour, the accident occurred. The tender was first thrown entirely from the track, dragging the engine, which lay upon the track crosswise, and the baggage car was thrown off and badly damaged. But the principal wreck was that of the first and second class coaches. The first class coach was hurled upon the rear end of the second class car, which had been partially thrown from the track, with such force that the second class car pierced the other coach diagonally nearly the whole length of the car. No one in the second class coach was injured, though the roof was literally torn off. Fortunately the greater portion of the passengers were in the sleeping cars, but there were several in the first class coach who were hemmed in by the rubbish or thrown through the sides of the car into a ditch bordering the track. One negro woman, though slightly injured, was placed in a most perilous position, being taken up and caught by her leg and clothing at the top of the car, and then suspended head downwards. Though she was supported by the train hands and those assisting, it was some time before she could be extricated.

The wounded are the engineer and firemen, and two white and three colored passengers. The following is the list, with a description of injuries:

C. H. Rickstraw, of Cheraw, S. C.,—scalp-wound, 6 inches long, right arm badly fractured above the elbow, and cut over right eye.

Maurice Bischoff, of Terra Haute, Indiana,—right thigh badly fractured.

G. B. Hodge, engineer,—cut over right eye and slightly bruised in the side.

Mary Holly, colored servant of Mr. L. C. Carpenter, of the Columbia *Union*,—left shoulder severely bruised and slight internal injuries.

C. D. Lowndes, colored servant of Mr. Carpenter,—slightly bruised on right shoulder and left leg.

Alvan Copeland, colored fireman,—left hand badly cut, and bruised on right side.

Wm. Roath, colored passenger,—bruised on hip and rib broken.

Messrs. Rickstraw and Bischoff were conveyed on arrival here to the city hospital, where their injuries received prompt attention. In neither case was amputation necessary. Both patients are doing well, and no immediate danger is apprehended. Mr. Bischoff's scalp-wound is an ugly one.

The passengers who were in the sleeping cars rendered every assistance to the wounded, and all speak in high terms of the conduct of Capt. Bowden.

This accident is also thought to have been caused by the malicious removal of a rail, but the track is now so badly torn up that it is impossible to ascertain the correctness of this suspicion.

A full force was immediately dispatched from the shops here to remove the debris from the track, which was accomplished in time to permit the ordinary passage of trains last evening. But one connection at each end of the line was lost by the accident.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met last night.

It was ordered that the Chairman examine the accounts of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad for return of taxes to said road exhibited by Messrs. Wright & Steadman, and report to this Board as to its legality and correctness.

The Chairman, to whom was referred the matter of a bridge over the branch of Smith's Creek, near the Work House, recommends that Mr. Van Amringe be allowed $85 for the entire work. Report adopted.

Ordered, That, at the request of the trustees of the township of Wilmington, a tax of 3 cents on the $100 valuation of real and personal property in said township be levied for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of the township and the payment of its just debts, to be collected by the Sheriff of the county at the same time as the State and county taxes are collected.

Ordered, That Commissioner Black take under his supervision the running out and establishing the boundary line between Rocky Point, Holden, Columbia and Lincoln townships, the work to be completed 40 days previous to the August elections.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock on Monday next, 2nd inst.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT FROM PREMATURE DISCHARGE OF A PIECE—ANOTHER SEAMAN ON THE REVENUE CUTTER SEWARD HAS HIS HAND BLOWN OFF.—It seemed as if yesterday were destined to furnish us with a chapter of accidents. In addition to the excitement attendant upon the news of the railroad smash-up, popular craving for the horrible was still further fed by the news of another premature discharge of one of the guns of the revenue cutter *W. H. Seward*, while firing a salute.

About 4:15 o'clock, while the Federal memorial procession was moving through the streets, in accordance with the programme previously arranged Capt. Carson commenced firing minute guns from the cutter. While a seaman by the name of Neil Nelson, a native of Sweden, and recently from Wilmington, Del., was ramming home the charge for the third gun, the piece was prematurely discharged and Nelson's right hand blown off. The boatswain had his thumb carefully over the vent at the time; so it is firmly believed that the piece is defective. It is the same gun by which the seaman Kavanaugh recently lost his hand in the same manner. With this accident before him, Capt. Carson says he selected for this occasion the boatswain and Nelson as two of the most experienced gunners he had, in order to prevent the possibility of another like occurrence.

The wounded man was conveyed to the hospital, where the mangled arm was amputated by Drs. Winants, King, Love and Cobb. He was doing well at latest accounts.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This body met at the Commissioner's Room yesterday.

A communication having been received from Alex. McIver, Superintendent of Public Instruction, requesting the account of the Treasurer, of the receipts and disbursements of the apportionment of the taxes of school fund, the following account was made out and approved by the Chairman, to-wit:

DR.	
To Apportionment of 1869-70	$3,767 60
To " " 1870-71	3,767 59
To " " 1872	627 21
To Poll Tax for School in 1869-70, received of the Old School Committee,	428 51
To Taxes for School Houses, &c., 1869-71	5,845 67
To three-fourths of entire Poll taxes of 1871	2,126 00
To Taxes for Building School Houses in 1871	288 98
Interest on School House Money received	159 07
Total	$17,021 14

CR.		
By Amount Paid Teachers as per Vouchers	$9,472 23	
By Amount Paid for building or repair of school-houses	3,635 15	
		$13,107 38
Balance belonging to school houses	$2,063 11	
Balance for payment of teachers	1,010 65	
Balance of School Fund in Treasurer's hands	$3,913 76	

The above is a true statement of the Treasurer's account up to the 1st of May, 1872.

Adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon next.

Big Trees.

An exchange says: "In almost all parts of the country may be found large trees. The largest in the Northern States is that known as the Balm of Gilead tree, near Newburgh, which is about thirty feet in circumference. It is now about 100 years old, a fact which casts some doubt upon the antiquity of its California brethren. On Denning's point, opposite Newburgh, are two old oaks, called the Washington Oaks. One is twenty-three feet in circumference, and the other eighteen feet. A few years ago a companion of these trees was blown down, and, on being sawed up, an examination with a microscope revealed 765 rings, showing that the tree was 765 years old; as it was only thirteen feet in circumference, it is supposed that the largest tree now standing must be about 1,200 years old, and the other 1,000 years. The railroad company owning the property has directed the tree to be protected from injury, and it is possible that they may stand another 1,000 years.

It is ascertained that President Grant has released from durance vile in the Baltimore city jail, Major Thomas J. Wilson, who was tried, convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, for embezzling some $75,000 from the government whilst an officer in the Baltimore customhouse. The Major's high social position (!) and extreme loyalty caused executive interference. Had he been an obscure devil he would have served his time out.

An exchange says: "Don't borrow a newspaper; nearly all the prevailing epidemics are spread in this way. If you don't want the small-pox take your paper direct from the publisher.

BELLE ALDEN.

A ROMANTIC EXCHANGE OF TRAVELLING BAGS AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

A train bound for St. Louis had just left the station at Bellefontaine, when a gentleman entered the smoking car, and laid his hand upon the shoulder of his traveling companion—a tall, handsome man of thirty, who sat musingly blowing rings of smoke in the air.

"Marcy," said the new comer, "if you want to see at once the sweetest and sadest sight you ever beheld, go into the last car but one on the train. There's an emigrant German woman, with four little children and during the afternoon the youngest, a baby, has died. The mother and other children are inconsolable."

"I can understand," interrupted the smoker, "the sadness of such a scene, but where is the sweetness you spoke of?"

"I'm coming to that. The whole party have been taken in charge by a young lady. Such a beauty! She's dried the mother's tears and wiped the children's noses. She's a divinity! She only needs a few feathers on her shoulder blades to make a full fledged angel of her. If I was not married I'd never leave her till I'd made her Mrs. Angelica Townsend."

"That's a speech I shall faithfully report to Mrs. Agnes Townsend," said the gentleman addressed as Marcy, rising. "I shall go back and feast my eyes on this beautiful Sister of Chairty; and," he added, taking his travelling satchel and shawl from the rack, "as we stop at the next station, which is due in ten minutes, I may as well take my traps through with me and join you on the platform."

Thus saying Richard Marcy threw his shawl over his shoulder, and sauntered leisurely through the long train—rushing blindly and calmly to his fate. For, as he entered the last car but one, he became a witness and an actor in a scene that influenced his future life.

The poor grief-stricken German, of whom his companion, Dr. Townsend had spoken, with the dead infant in her arms, sat silently weeping over the little dead face.

The three sturdy children grouped in childish sorrow about their little dead brother were indeed a touching spectacle. But standing beside them was the divinity of Dr. Townsend's admiration, and she was most certainly to "shape the ends of the unhappy Richard."

She was a tall, slender girl of eighteen, with magnificent eyes and hair. As he entered the car, she was speaking, her lovely face flushed, and the small, rosy mouth disclosing a beautiful set of teeth, turned bewitchingly toward the tall stranger at the door.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the sweet voice, "this poor woman, friendless, speaking no English, with four little children, was expecting to find work in St. Louis to support them. If everything had gone well with her it would not have been hard for her; but with her little dead baby and her sorrowful heart, she is certainly a deserving object of charity; and I propose that such as feel willing contribute their little mite toward a purse for her immediate wants and the burial of her poor baby. And," she added with a bewitching smile, "if any gentleman will lend me a hat, I will go round and take up a collection."

In an instant the gallant Richard pulled his traveling cap from his blonde curls and offered it to the Angel of Mercy, who accepted it with a smile, this time all his own, and commenced gathering the readily forthcoming dollars her generous, graceful appeal brought from the purses of all in the car.

Richard watched the slender figure in gray gathering the money; and looked at the plaid cap in the white, jeweled fingers, he bethought him of his own donation, and stepping to the seat the beauty had just occupied, he laid his satchel and shawl upon a family of its kind belonging to the angel in gray, and took from his pocket a ten-dollar bill, which he placed in the little hand which returned him his cap. Further damage the poor fellow received when a second smile and warmly worded thanks for his liberal contribution were dealt him from the beautiful mouth.

Dick was in the midst of an elaborate reply, when the cars stopped. He lingered yet another moment, seized his satchel and shawl, with his eyes still on the face of his charmer, and then, even as the cars were in motion, he bethought himself of the Doctor, and hurriedly left the car and joined his friend on the platform.

"Well," ejaculated that worthy, "I began to believe you'd concluded to go and bury the dead baby, and make the protecting beauty Mrs. Angelica Marcy. Isn't she a stunner?"

"Townsend," returned his friend, "don't use slang in speaking of the noble creature." He looked after the train just disappearing in the distance. "I wish to heaven," he continued, "I had remained aboard. How stupid I was to leave it. I might have learned her name and residence. And now—

"Now, in all probability," broke in the Doctor, "you'll never meet her in this vale of tears. But you'll know her in heaven, if you behave yourself well enough to get there, by her wings; she'll have the biggest of any of them, seeing they've commenced to sprout on earth."

And thus rallying his thoroughly captivated friend, the two made their way to the house of an acquaintance, with whom they were to remain that night, and go on the next day to their destination—St. Louis.

After the first salutation, our hero went to his room to remove some of the evidences of his long ride from New York. He had removed his coat, vest and collar; he had splashed and soaped and washed till his damp curls clung close to his shapely head, when he made a most startling discovery.

Flushed and breathless, he burst into the next room upon his friend.

"Townsend!" cried he, "what on earth do you suppose? I've got the wrong bag. I've changed baggage with the Angel of Mercy. Look at that slipper. See that thimble. Contemplate that glove."

"It's evident you've got the lady's satchel. And what was there in yours?"

"Don't bring up that dreadful idea," said Dick. "Cigars and a hair brush, a pack of cards and a comb, pocket flask and a tooth brush—everything disreputable. If I am judged by that bag, I'm a lost man."

"And this I took for a clean shirt," and Dick held up a frilled and fluted sack, such as do duty for more extensive night-dresses with ladies when traveling. "I'd like to see Angelica when she opens my satchel."

And Dick fell to musing, with the slipper perched on two fingers, and the frilled white sack spread out tenderly on his knee.

* * * * * * *

In the upper apartment of a handsome mansion in St. Louis, on the evening of the day our heroine first made the reader's acquaintance, beautiful Belle Alden, the petted and only doughter of the house, sat contemplating the various articles her confidential maid was disposing upon the table—articles taken from no less a receptacle than Dick Marcy's traveling bag.

The cards and cigar case lay side by side, and a highly scented party they were.

"What's in the little silver flask, Rosa?" said the fair mistress.

"Brandy, mo'am," replied the maid.

"He can't be very dissipated, to travel with such a little bottle. That's in case of sickness, I suppose," replied Belle.

"It is my belief" said Rosa, who was a shrewd girl, "that the gentleman was a mighty nice one, else you would not so readily excuse the cards and bottle."

"For shame, Rosa. All gentlemen play euchre traveling, and even clergymen take a little brandy in case of sickness," answered Belle. "And this man was a gentleman, and a liberal one too, for he gave the poor emigrant woman ten dollars. What's that, Rosa?"

For at that moment Rosa held between her fingers a letter.

Whether it was wrong to read a stranger's letter vexed Belle for a moment, as her eyes glanced at the superscription and handwriting.

"Why, of all things!" exclaimed the delighted girl, seizing the letter. "Why, Rosa, this is Jenny Marcy's writing, and addressed to Richard Marcy—her only darling brother—who was in Europe when we two graduated at Madam Ritter's, in Brooklyn."

Belle read rapidly until she had reached the middle of the letter, when she burst into a merry laugh.

"Hear this, Rosa," and she read from the letter:

"Above all things, Dick, dear, don't fail, while in St. Louis, to see my best friend and schoolmate, Belle Alden. I know you will fall in love with her, for, besides being the best girl in the world, she's a beauty and an heiress, and father's choice above all others for his son's wife. He used to talk it over at home, and hope Belle would not marry before you come home from Europe. She is full as anxious to know you, and wears your hair and mine in a locket father gave her last year. Give her lots of love and beg her to overlook your many imperfections, for the sake of her old school-fellow, Jenny."

"Then this gentleman is, of course, Miss Jenny's brother," said Rosa, "and what will she say when she hears of your having met in this romantic way?"

"I don't intend to tell of it till I go to New York this Fall," said Belle.

"Perhaps her brother will call."

But in this supposition Belle was wrong. The month passed away and she saw nothing more of the golden-haired Richard.

And she carefully separated the yellow lock in the little keepsake from the dark tress of Jenny's and put it in its place alone, while another locket held the bit of Jenny's. And somehow Belle looked very often at the wee golden curl, and she never did so but the rest of the handsome head sprang up beside the locket; and she would sit and contemplate the picture her fancy wrought for her, not dreaming the interest she was allowing to grow in her bosom for Jenny's brother.

In the Fall Belle and her father went to New York, and the first day after arrival found her sitting with her old friend, who, after the effusive meeting was past, sat down to empty her soul.

"I am so glad that you are here this month," Jenny said, "because I am to be married in October, and I have always been crazy to have you for a bridesmaid, and Dick is to be Harry's best man." Belle blushed.

"But Dick has fallen hopelessly in love." Belle turned pale.

"Yes, I was terribly provoked when he passed through St. Louis and never went near you. But he went wild over some lady he met on that fatal trip. He will talk to me by hours of his Angelica. And when I have spoken of you he has been positively rude, and asked me to have done bothering him about my freckled school friends—you know that your picture shows freckles. But bless me, you haven't any now! And your picture don't look any more like you than it does like me, not a bit."

"But tell me," said Belle, "is your brother engaged to this lady?"

"Engaged! Why, dear heart, he don't know her name. He just found some of her old clothes somewhere. He's got her old slipper under a glass case; he's got her gloves stuffed under another; and he's got her nightgown done up in lavender; he's got her gold thimble hung on his watch-chain, and I do believe he's got a hair brush and some hair pins next to his heart! Oh, it's folly to interfere! He's beyond all hope. I did think the excitement of my wedding would wean him from it; but not a bit. He looks at my new things as calmly as an oyster, and only says—it's not kind of me to repeat it, though," broke off Jenny.

"What was it he said?" inquired Belle, laughing now heartily. "Do not fear for my feelings."

"Why," he said, "I'll stand up with your friend, Belle, and see you safely married; and then I'm off to winter in Paris; I'm done with love on my own account. It's positively awful."

And so Belle thought, as she looked at her old slippers and gloves lying beneath the globe on either side of the faithful Richard's mantle.

"And," said Belle, "since he desires only to meet me on the morning of the wedding, so it shall be. I will be introduced only as we are leaving the house, and he can do as he pleases about continuing the acquaintance afterwards."

Belle was radiant with happiness when she returned to her father, and delighted his fond heart by the change, for Belle had been very quiet of late.

Jenny and Belle shopped and talked and visited together for the next few days, and when the eventful morning arrived, and amid a bevy of beautiful girls, Belle shone like a queen, the bride was eclipsed and delightfully acknowledged it.

"Oh Belle!" she said; "I long to have old stoical Dick see you. Hark! there's his step. Come into the next room and be introduced. Don't wait till the carriages come—it's an hour yet."

And Belle, with a beating heart, swept through the door, and stood even as Dick first saw her, only in place of the gray traveling dress, a magnificent white satin fell in rich folds about her, and upon her lovely white throat lay the torquoise locket that held Dick's golden curl. Upon the beautiful head, crowned by its chestnut hair, a coronal of pearls added to the grace and beauty of that image that shrined in Dick's heart was already an angel.

Belle did not look up, but she felt the presence, as Richard Marcy came up and was introduced to little Jenny's old schoolmate. Then as he held out his hand, she raised her eyes, and laid her tiny palm in his, and said:

"I think we had better rectify that mistake about those traveling bags, Mr. Marcy!"

"Good heaven, Jenny!" said Dick Marcy, "why didn't you tell me that your friend Belle was my Angel of Mercy?"

"Because I didn't know it until last night, and then Belle made me promise not to tell. And besides you did not want to meet the freckled school girl till it was positively necessary," returned Jenny, mischievously.

It would be hard to say which of the four that made Jenny's bridal party was the happiest that day.

Dick did not go to Paris that Winter. He found that St. Louis contained more attraction than any foreign city.

But the next Fall did see Dick and Belle on their wedding tour, and he vows he will have the old romantic traveling bags brushed up for the occasion. Dr. Townsend, who is to go along, says he knew the minute he saw the girl, she would one day be Angelica Marcy, as "she felt it in the air."

Mr. Greeley writes to a confectioner in Boston that in making calves-foot jelly the Durham breed should always be selected. Take a live calf, place the hind feet in a corn-mill, and then begin to turn, and the jelly will flow out in its crude state. Collect this in a pail, and throw away the calf.

The Danberry *News* tells of a lady stranger who accosted a shabbily dressed lad in that town, and said, "Where is your home my little son?" "I haint got no home," he answered. "Got no home?" she repeated, the tears standing in her eyes. "No marm," said he, equally affected, "I board."

A WONDERFUL STORY.

How an Ignorant Nurse Girl Got up in Her Sleep and Gave Splendid Musical Entertainments—Something to Wonder Over, if True.

A lady of Indianapolis furnishes The People, a paper there, with the following extraordinary narrative concerning Lisette Bernard, a little girl of French extraction, "who was one of a car load of orphan, homeless children, sent West from New York by the Children's Aid Society there, to find homes. My husband had spoken to Mr. Friedgen, the agent of the society, brother of the shoe merchant on Washington street, to bring him a little nurse girl the next car load he should conduct to the West. This was in the winter of 1864-5. That spring, in April, he brought us Lisette, stating that he knew nothing of her parentage, and that he selected her on account of her gentle disposition from a number of favorites at the Orphan Asylum on Randall's Island, near New York, where she had been for four years. * * *

"There was nothing remarkable about her but her very mild ways, and dreary, weary look from her deep-set blue eyes. I noticed Lisette manifested a peculiar and intense interest whenever I played on the piano selections from any of the old operas and masterpieces. At such times I would frequently find her sitting in the adjoining room utterly oblivious to everything but the music; from the effects of which she seemed to recover when spoken to and would then rouse herself as if from sleep. This absorption of hers was the subject of frequent remark in our family. One night last November, about one o'clock, my husband and I were aroused from our slumbers by hearing the sweetest of music coming apparently from our parlor. Our bed-room was off of the sitting-room—all on the same floor, and of course we were frightened. The doors from our room to the sitting-room and parlor were all open—the gas by our bedside was burning dimly, but the parlor was dark. We lay a moment listening to the perfect concord of sounds from the piano, which we perceived was under the fingers of a master hand. The music was from Bach—one of grand and majestic movement—but not one that I had played on that piano, for I had not the notes in the house. The playing ceased a moment or two, and then began with one of Liszt's Fantasias—one so difficult of execution that none but the highest professors of art ever attempt it. I had heard it the Summer before at Crosby's in Chicago, but had never tried it myself. Mr. J. and I hastily dressed ourselves, for by this time we supposed some of our friends had taken this novel method of serenading us. But who was the performer then touching the instrument with a skill possessed by none of my acquaintances, was the puzzling question. We passed noise lessly to the parlor door—the light from our room by reflection made everything in the parlor visible. You may imagine our surprise when I tell you that the performer at the piano was none other than Lisette—dressed in her gayest suit, with her abundance of hair put up in a style I never saw before on any one, but very neat and tasty. Her face was from us, and Mr. J. motioning me to keep silence, lighted the gas and we both went to Lisette's side just as she concluded the fantasia. Her eyes were closed, and her face, unusually pale, was now deadly white. At the same time Lisette, turning her head toward me and bowing politely, said in a lady-like voice—not natural to her—that was Liszt's own favorite when I knew him; beautiful, isn't it? But here is something I like better, and turning to the piano, her eyes still closed, she gave with exquisite skill one of Bach's counter fugues, and which is perhaps the most difficult of all compositions to render, but when well delivered, as this was, carries the hearer from earth to heaven. If I could render a counter fugue, as a musician, I should be content. I was so absorbed in her theme that I forgot who was the fine performer. As it closed, Lisette rose gracefully and bowing said: 'That is sufficient for this child to-night; she must now rest. Please, kind friends, do not awake her in the morning, I will arise her at the proper time,' and bowing again with a womanly grace Lisette had never attained, she passed to her room.

"The next morning Lisette, usually an early riser, slept until 10 o'clock. We said nothing to her of what we had witnessed, nor told it to any one else that day. On the second night after, we were awakened about the same hour by a similar performance in the parlor. We went in again.—The pieces played all were classic, mostly from Handel—one or two from Beethoven—and their execution perfect; only one of which I had ever played in her hearing.—Between each she made remark and criticisms as naturally as if she were some accomplished performer presiding at the piano, and not our little nurse girl. As she closed this performance, she astonished us more than ever by saying: 'Good friends, I much thank you for your kindness to this child. I am her mother, and I am training her unconsciously to herself.—Please do not tell her of this practice, for I fear she will not remain long with you, as she is very delicate,' and bowed herself out as before.

"These performances being repeated every alternate night after, became somewhat annoying—especially since Lisette seemed to be declining rapidly. The physician prescribed for her, but never seemed to understand her case. He witnessed her musical performances. He said she was undoubtedly asleep the whole time at the piano. On one occasion she turned to him and said:

"'Oh, Doctor, I see you don't understand this; Lisette is not before you except in body. I am her mother. I can use her body. My name is Therese Bernard. I was reared in Lorraine, married in Paris. I taught music in Paris—it was my grand passion. My husband died on board ship as we came to America. I died in New York a few months afterward. I have watched Lissette ever since—you need not give her medicine—she will soon be with me and Louis."

She lingered until January last and died a painless death. It was a gradual fading away. Her performance ceased in December. After her death Mr. J. wrote to the asylum whence she came, to know what the record showed concerning her. The answer so far as applicable is as follows:

"Bernard Lisette entered January 20, 1861, from Bleeker street tenement house. Supposed to be four years old; mother died of starvation; said to be a French music teacher. Lisette sent to Indianapolis, April, 1865.

"She never touched the piano when awake, but said she would like to learn to play it. Nor did she with but two exceptions play any pieces that were played in our house by any person."

Curious Reminiscence.

A curious reminiscence of revolutionary times has been brought to light in the matter of the recent application to Congress by an aged lady for payment of the services of her father, an officer in the old Continental navy. It appears that the officer in question performed, in addition to his ordinary duty as a cruiser, some important services in England [illegible] committee of Congress [illegible] of being subjected to [illegible] his comrades. "They were marched, upon a boating machine, their bodies, legs and arms so ironed that they could not bend either; the machine was towed at high water to a gallows erected by government orders; the hangman made the halters fast to the gallows, and left them to die at leisure—that is, by inches, as the tide fell." The committee considering the claims report in favor of its payment.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

Carpenter continues his political debate in the Senate to-day.

A prolongation of this session of Congress is considered inevitable.

The West and South in the House yesterday, voted almost solidly for 16 cents uniform tax on tobacco. A compromise on 20 cents is considered probable.

In the U. S. District Court orders were made for the payment over to Dr. Cornelius Boyle, B. H. Taylor and the administratrix of C. S. Wallock, of this city, of the proceeds of the sales of their property here, made under the confiscation act. Under the amnesty act they become entitled to whatever sum the United States has derived from the confiscation of their estates, the costs which were comparatively enormous, amounting in one of the cases to $1,500. These parties left here and served in the Confederate armies. H. B. Tyler, had been a Major of Marines in the Federal service.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Mr. Bennett is unconscious and the doctors are hopeless of his recovery.

Lieut. Col. St. Clair, Gen. Trevino's Chief of Artillery, arrived here yesterday from Matamoras. He reports that the revolutionists are enthusiastic in support of Trevino, and that many of the States desire to see him President instead of Juarez. The Colonel speaks in strong terms of the resources of the Revolutionists, and declares that they are likely to gain considerable strength.

THE PRESS VS. SUMNER.

The "Times" says that Mr. Sumner's speech is a collection of slanders against the President with literary antiquarian and scholastic embellishments.

The "Tribune" considers Sumner's speech one of the greatest he ever delivered.

The "World" says that Sumner's indictment of Grant recites nothing which the Democratic press has not reiterated for months, but coming from a man whose biography is the history of the Republican party, will carry conviction where the Democratic voice would pass as the wind.

The "Sun" styles Sumner the American Caesar, and calls the speech magnificent.

The "Herald" says that the speech is a savage arraignment of the President, and the bitterness, which is evidently provoked by a sense of personal provocation, will weaken its force. It contains nothing new, except the statement of Stanton, that Grant could not govern the country.

PENNSYLVANIA.

READING, June 1.

In the State Democratic Convention resolutions were adopted declaring that the party is bound upon the Constitution, Jackson's farewell address and Jefferson's inaugural, and urge the Democracy to support the ticket and secure the triumph of the cause. There is no allusion to any Presidential candidate.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS June 1.

George F. Clark, a balloonist attached to Noyes' circus, fell a distance of fifty feet. He will probably die from the effects of his injuries.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The schooner Velocipede, engaged in seal fishing, foundered at sea and twelve lives were lost.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, June 1.

H. Harvey & Son's City Mills were destroyed by fire this morning, together with one thousand barrels flour—loss $100,000.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

MADRID, June 1.

Serrano's leniency to the Carlist chiefs has utterly disorganized the rebels, who begin to suspect their leaders of treason.

PENNSYLVANIA.

READING, June 1.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic party, while in the future, as in the past, firmly upholding the Constitution of the United States as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the General Government and the safe shield of the liberties of the people, demands for the citizen the largest freedom consistent with public order and for every State the right of self government, that to uphold the former and protect the latter, the Democracy of Pennsylvania can find no better platform upon which to stand than the great leading principles enunciated in the inaugural address of President Jefferson and the farewell address of the immortal Jackson, upon these two great State papers we plant ourselves and enter the contest of 1872.

Resolved, That abused as the public confidence has been by a long period of official mismanagement, waste and fraud, this Convention invites the co-operation of all citizens of the commonwealth in the earnest effort which the great constituency it represents is about to make, to remove from our State Administration evdry taint of political corruption, the interest of every Pennsylvanian is directly and vitally concerned in the eradication of all unjust usages and practices by which individual fortunes may be created at public cost, and the attempt to do this can be made certainly successful by the union of upright and fair-minded men of all parties and by sustaining candidates of unquestioned abilities and unspotted names.

Resolved, That this Convention appeal to he people of Pennsylvania for the support of the candidate for Governor, whom it has placed in nomination because his election will secure at once a correction of the existing wrongs, and the permanent future prosperity of the State; it asks for his support because he has been nominated, not to subserve the views or to promote the interests of any section or faction, but to meet the requirements of an urgent and common need; because he fully represents, and in his life and character fully illustrates the true spirit and principle of popular government; because he has been an earnest, sincere and efficient opponent of the fraudulent practices and false doctrine of the party that has held power through many long years of misrepresentation and misrule; because he stands pledged by the record of his whole life, to administer his office, if elected, for the benefit, and only for the benefit of the people; because he can be trusted to secure careful, economical and responsible control of the agents and officials, and the Treasury of the Commonwealth; because he can be relied on to withstand unfounded and unjust demands to the prejudice of public rights to approve with vigor the encroachment of powerful corporations and energetically resist the grant to aggregated capital of privileges which could be used to injure, hamper and impede the efforts of individuals in the various enterprises and fields of labor which the State affords, and because his action in the past is

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WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1872.

Hon. Thos. S. Ashe.

By a letter to a gentleman in this city, from Wadesboro', we are gratified to learn that Mr. Ashe has finally concluded to accept the nomination to Congress from the Sixth District, tendered him by the Convention recently assembled in Charlotte.

We call attention to the act of Congress, published on our first page, establishing a new Federal District in the State of North Carolina. This bill is the work of Senator John Pool, and was passed, it is generally understood, to make provision for life, for His Honor, Judge DICK, of our State Supreme Court, who does not feel safe in his seat upon a Bench that depends upon the will of the people.

James Gordon Bennett.

This distinguished Journalist was born at New Mill Keith in Scotland, in the year 1795, and was educated for the priesthood at a Roman Catholic Seminary at Aberdeen but did not follow out the intentions of his parents.

He came to America in the year 1819 and attempted to earn his living as a teacher, but met with very poor success. In 1822 he obtained a position on a Charleston newspaper. Abandoning this position, after a short while he repaired to the City of New York, where he became an active and prominent member of the Press of that city. The first number of the NEW YORK HERALD, of which he was the founder, appeared on the 5th May, 1835. As the Editor in-chief and proprietor of this world-renowned paper, Mr BENNETT made both fortune and reputation. He was a man of great ability, penetration and judgment, and possessed in a wonderful degree a spirit of Journalistic enterprise.

He died on yesterday. His funeral ceremonies will doubtless be on a grand scale and of an imposing character.

Grantism---Senator Sumner's Speech.

On Monday evening last Mr. SUMNER occupied the attention of the United States Senate for four hours, in a speech upon GRANTISM. Mr. Schurz spoke at night upon the same subject.

These gentlemen had, in vain, sought to have a time set apart for debate upon the report of the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the sales of arms by the United States government to the French government during the late war between France and Prussia. Failing in this, and seeing a determination on the part of the administration Senators to prevent any comment upon the "white-washing" report of the majority of the committee before the adjournment of Congress, Mr. SUMNER moved to postpone indefinitely the question before the Senate. Pending this motion, in accordance with parliamentary usage as it obtains in the United States Senate, it was competent for him to discuss any question for any length of time. The motion took the Senate greatly by surprise, and when its purpose became apparent its effect was like that of the explosion of a bomb-shell in a camp. For two hours Mr. SUMNER devoted himself exclusively to nepotism and gift-taking. We have space this morning for only the following extracts:

"Pardon me if I repeat that it is my duty to make this exposure, spreading before you the proofs of that personal government, which will only pass without censure when it passes without observation. Insisting upon re-election, the President challenges inquiry and puts himself upon the country. But even if his pressure for re-election did not menace the tranquility of the country, it is important that the personal pretensions he has set up should be exposed, that no President hereafter may venture upon such ways and no Senator presume to defend them. The case is clear as noon.

TWO TYPICAL INSTANCES.

In opening this catalogue I select two typical instances, nepotism and gift-taking officially compensated, each absolutely indefensible in the head of a Republic, most pernicious in example, and showing beyond question that surpassing egotism of pretension which changed the Presidential office into a personal instrumentality, not unlike the trunk of an elephant, up for all things, small as well as great, from provision for a relation to forcing a treaty on a reluctant Senate or forcing a re-election on a reluctant people.

NEPOTISM OF THE PRESIDENT

Between these two typical instances I hesitate which to place foremost, but since the nepotism of the President is a ruling passion, revealing the primary instincts of his nature; since it is maintained by him in utter unconsciousness of its offensive character; since, instead of blushing for it as an unhappy mistake, he continues to uphold it; since it has been openly defended by Senators on this floor, and since no true patriot anxious for republican institutions can doubt that it ought to be driven with hissing and scorn from all possibility of repetition, I begin with this undoubted abuse.

There has been no call of Congress for a return of the relations holding office, stipend or money-making opportunity under the President. The country is left to the press for information on this important subject. If there is any exaggeration the President is in fault, since knowing the discreditable allegations he has not hastened to furnish the precise facts, or, at least, his partisans have failed in not calling for the official information. In the mood which they have shown in this Chamber it is evident that any resolution calling for it, moved by a Senator not known to be for his re-election would meet with opposition and an effort to vindicate republican institutions would be pronounced as an assault on the President. But the newspapers have placed enough beyond question for judgment on this extraordinary case, although thus far there has been no attempt to appreciate it, especially in the light of history.

One list makes the number of beneficiaries as many as forty-two—being probably every known person allied to the President by blood or marriage. Persons seeming to speak for the President, or, at least, after careful inquiries, have denied the accuracy of this list, reducing it to thirteen. It will not be questioned that there is at least a baker's dozen in this category—thirteen relations of the President billeted on the country, not one of whom but for this relationship would have been brought forward, the whole constituting a nepotism not unworthy of those worst governments where office is a family possession.

Beyond the list of thirteen are other relations, showing that this strange abuse did not stop with the President's relatives, but that these relations obtained appointments for others in their circle, so that every relation became a centre of influence, while the Presidential family extended indefinitely.

* * * *

Assuming that in case of positive merit designating a citizen for a particular post the President might appoint a relation, it would be only where the merit was so shining that his absence would be noticed. At least it must be such as to make the citizen a candidate without regard to family. But no such merit is attributed to the beneficiaries of our President, some of whom have done little but bring scandal upon the public service. At least one is tainted with fraud, and another, with the commission of the Republic abroad, has been guilty of indiscretions inconsistent with his trust. Appointed originally in open defiance of republican principles, they have been retained in office after their unfitness became painfully conspicuous. By the testimony before a Congressional committee, one of these, a brother-in-law, was implicated in bribery and corruption. It is said that at last, after considerable delay the President has consented to his removal.

Here I leave for the present this enormous pretension of nepotism, waiting to hear if it can again find an apologist. Is there a single Senator who will not dismiss it to judgment?

GIFT-TAKING OFFICIALLY COMPENSATED.

From one typical abuse, I pass to another. From a dropsical nepotism swollen to elephantiasis, which nobody can defend, I pass to gift taking, which with our President has assumed an unprecedented form. Sometimes public men even in our country have taken gifts, but it is not known that any President before has repaid the patron with office. For a public man to take gifts is reprehensible; for a President to select Cabinet councillors and other officers among those from whom he has taken gifts is an anomaly in republican annals. Observe, sir, that I speak of it gently, unwilling to exhibit the indignation which such a Presidential pretension is calculated to arouse. The country will judge it, and blot it out as an example.

There have been throughout history corrupt characters in official station, but whether in ancient or modern times, the testimony is constant against the taking of gifts, and nowhere with more force than in our Scriptures, where it is said, "Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shall not respect persons, *neither take a gift*; for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wise." (Deuteronomy, xvi, 19.) Here is the inhibition and also the reason, which slight observation shows to be true. Does not a gift blind the eyes of the wise? The influence of gifts is represented by Plutarch in the life of a Spartan king.

"For he thought those ways of entrapping men by gifts and presents which other kings use, dishonest and inartificial; and it seemed to him to be the most noble method and most suitable to a king to win the affections of those that came near him by personal intercourse and agreeable conversation, since between a friend and a mercenary the only distinction is, that we gain the one by our character and conversation, and the other by our money."

* * * *

The case of our President is exceptional. Notoriously he has taken gifts while in the public service, some at least after he had been elected President, until "the Galena tanner of a few hundred dollars a year," to borrow the words of my colleague, (Mr. Wilson,) one of his supporters, is now rich in houses, lands, and stock, above his salary, being probably the richest President since George Washington. Notoriously he has appointed to his Cabinet several among these "Greeks bearing gifts," without seeming to see the indecorum, if not the indecency of the transaction. At least two if not three of these Greeks, having no known position in the Republican party or influence in the country have been selected his counsellors in national affairs, and heads of great departments of Government. Again do I repeat the words of Scripture "A gift doth blind the eyes of the wise." Again, the words of Washington, "If I accepted this should I not henceforward be considered a dependent?"

Nor does the case of the first Secretary of State differ in character from the other three. The President, feeling under personal obligations to Mr. Washburne for important support, gave him a complimentary nomination, with the understanding that after confirmation he should forthwith resign. I cannot forget the indignant comment of the late Mr. Fessenden as we passed out of the Senate Chamber, immediately after the confirmation: "Who," said he, "ever heard before of a man nominated Secretary of State merely as a compliment?"—But this is only another case of the public service subordinated to personal considerations.

Not only in the Cabinet, but in other offices there is reason to believe that the President has been under the influence of patrons. Why was he so blind to Thomas Murphy? The Custom-house of New York, with all its capacity as a political engine, was handed over to this agent, whose want of recognition in the Republican party was outbalanced by Presidential favor, and whose gifts have become notorious.—And when the demand for his removal was irresistible, the President accepted his resignation with an effusion of sentiment natural toward a patron, but without justification in the character of the retiring officer.

President GRANT deserves richly every censure for his disgraceful conduct, yet we can take no pleasure in reading or reflecting upon this labored speech of the Senator from Massachusetts. The fact that the most prominent member of the United States Senate should deem it necessary to consume four hours of its time in an effort to show that it is wrong for the President of the United States to appoint corrupt and incompetent men to office, simply because they are connected to him by blood or marriage, or have made him costly presents, and the further fact that this distinguished Senator could get an opportunity to refer to this great wrong only by a resort to a trick of parliamentary legerdemain, show a degree of demoralization and corruption that cannot fail to bring a blush of shame to the cheek of any man who, at any time, no matter how far distant, was proud to call himself an American citizen.

Tod R. Caldwell and the Campaign Issues.

It has rarely if ever happened, we venture to say, in this or any other State, that so many issues of such grave importance have been crowded into one campaign as those which are now presented to the people of North Carolina. Seldom has it happened that the lines between contending parties have been so distinctly drawn, so well defined, as they are in the present campaign.

Never before has it happened, we venture to say, in the history of this State or any other State, that a party asking the people for their suffrages has dared, in the same breath, to advocate the rule of the bayonet, to oppose economy in the administration of the government, and to oppose admitted necessary Constitutional Reform.—This, however, is the spectacle we behold to-day. And upon all these issues the Radical party and its candidates are in thorough accord. From Tod. R. Caldwell, the candidate for Governor, to the humblest man seeking the humblest office, we find Radicals working for the same ends. If there be, however, any one candidate more prominent than another in his support of the rule of the bayonet, in his complicity with the extravagant, reckless expenditure of the people's hard earned money and in his opposition to necessary Constitutional Reform, that man is Tod R. Caldwell. He was the second officer in the government during the Holden-Kirk war, and was a supporter of Holden and his administration. To-day he is the nominee of a party that avows it to be its public duty to support Holden and his administration. To-day he is in favor of a suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, whereby the rule of the bayonet may execute the mandates of himself and his master GRANT.

But Caldwell is not only a bayonet-rule man, but he is thoroughly reckless and extravagant in the expenditure of the people's money. The act of the Radical Legislature, appropriating seven millions of dollars for the construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and that ratified the transactions of the Western Division of Swepson's road was, it is proved by the plainest testimony, Caldwell's own work, and became a law mainly through his influence while he was the presiding officer of the Senate. By one single bill, by a single dash of his pen, as it were, he induced his radical friends in the Legislature to squander seven millions of dollars of the people's money! And this is the man who seeks to be Governor of the people of North Carolina.

But this is not all.

Caldwell is not satisfied with having been thus instrumental in fixing this burden of debt upon the people and in making the law so that Littlefield and Swepson could steal it all. The opportunity being thus given to them, Littlefield and Swepson did steal all the bonds, and now, when because they were stolen the people seek to amend their Constitution so that they may avoid paying the interest thereon, Caldwell fights against the amendment and says the bill ought not to pass!

Common decency ought to teach him that having brought all this evil upon the State he ought to assist in averting its dire consequences. Not so. He and the Radical party seem to act upon the idea that having contracted the debt they ought to see to its payment, and therefore they oppose the bill for Constitutional reform now before the people. There could not be any objection to this course if the Radicals would only pay the debt out of their own pockets. The honest, property-holding, tax-paying people of the State do not propose, however, to waste their substance in paying debts that they did not contract and from which they have received no benefit directly or indirectly. Let Abbott, and Laflin, and Rich and Estes and the rest of them pay their own debt. Never before, we venture to say, in the history of this or of any other State, was a candidate and party more worthy of each other in matchless impudence and brazen effrontery than Tod R. Caldwell and the people who support him. And this man asks the honest people of North Carolina to vote for him!

The Alabama Claims.

The action of the United States Senate in advising President Grant to propose an additional article to the Washington Treaty and his prompt compliance therewith, by telegraph, remove all prospect of a hostile termination of this long pending difficulty. It is true the precise terms of the supplemental article are sought to be kept from the public by the most scrupulous vigilance. It is true, also, that the Senate has changed the text of it in such a manner as to prevent it from being as palatable to the British Government as it was in its original form, when dictated by Lord GRANVILLE to President Grant. But this amounts to nothing. If the present verbiage of the supplemental article does not suit the British Government, all that will be necessary to be done will be to notify the fact to President Grant and the desired change will be made. This state of things is very disgraceful, doubtless, though the claim for indirect damages ought to be withdrawn, for the reason that it ought never to have been made. Whatever disgrace may attach to the United States in the premises constitutes but a small part of the price the American people are paying for their folly in making General Grant their President.

But the manner in which President GRANT has withdrawn the claim for indirect damages is not more disgraceful than the means by which he sought to justify its maintenance.

In "The Case," of which we gave a brief summary a few days ago, there appears what purports to be a brief "historical statement" of the facts that prove the unfriendliness of the British Government.

If we are to judge of the truthfulness of the allegations generally on the part of the Administration by that of the following, the claim for damages of any kind is scarcely worthy of a moment's consideration, even if the conclusions of law sought to be drawn therefrom be correct. On page 21 it is asserted as an "historical" fact, that

"On the 4th February, 1861, representatives from some of the States which had attempted to go through the form of secession, and representatives from the State of North Carolina which had not at that time attempted it, met at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, for the purpose of organizing a provisional government, and having done so, elected Mr. Jefferson Davis as the Provisional President, and Mr. Alexander H. Stephens as the Provisional Vice President of the proposed Confederation."

The following act of the Legislature, under which the Representatives from the State of North Carolina went to Alabama, shows how wilfully the American Government has falsified the truth of history.

Resolutions Concerning the Appointment of Commissioners to Washington City and to Alabama.

Resolved, That for the purpose of effecting an honorable and amicable adjustment of all the difficulties that distract the country upon the basis of the Crittenden Resolutions as modified by the Legislature of Virginia, and for the purpose of consulting for our common peace, honor and safety, the Honorable Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance, D. M. Barringer, David S. Reid, John M. Morehead and George Davis, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to represent North Carolina in the proposed consultation to be held at Washington City, on the 4th February, 1861.

And whereas, The State of North Carolina has been invited by the State of Alabama to meet at the city of Montgomery on the 4th February, 1861 for the purpose of framing a provisional as well as a permanent government. *And whereas*, North Carolina as a part of the Federal Union, has no right to send delegates for such purpose, therefore,

2. *Be it Resolved*, That for the purpose of effecting an honorable an amicable adjustment of all the difficulties that distract the country upon the basis of the Crittenden Resolutions, as modified by the Legislature of Virginia, and for the purpose of consulting for our common peace, honor and safety, the Hon. David L. Swain, M. W. Ransom and John L. Bridgers are appointed Commissioners to visit Montgomery, Alabama, for the purpose above indicated.

3. *Resolved further*, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested, immediately, to inform the Commissioners of their appointment, and upon the refusal of any of them to serve, report the same immediately to the General Assembly. [Ratified 20th day of January, 1861.]

The fact that our Commissioners to the State of Alabama took no part in the formation of the Confederate government, is as well known to the country as it doubtless was to the Administration.

On page 22 of "The Case" we find the following:

"Having thus formally declared that the contemplated limitation of the territory within which negro slavery should be tolerated was the sole cause of the projected separation, and having appealed to the world to support them, the seceding States made efforts which proved vain to induce the other slave States to join them. No other States passed ordinances of secession until after the fall of Fort Sumter. On the contrary, the people of the States of Tennessee and Missouri before that time voted by large majorities against secession, and in the States of North Carolina and Virginia, conventions were called and were in session when some of the events hereinafter referred to took place, and these bodies were known to, be opposed to the revolutionary movements in South Carolina and the six States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico."

So far as concerns the statement in regard to the North Caroline Convention, it is sufficient to say that it is a well known matter of record that the Convention met on the 20th of May, 1861, and unanimously passed the Ordinance of Secession on the first day of its session. Why there should be this persistent falsification of the record in reference to the State of North Carolina it is difficult to say, unless it was the purpose of the American Government to deprive Great Britain of any benefit that might arise from the plea, before the Tribunal of Arbitration, that she had only recognized as a belligerent a Government formed by sovereign States, acting in their sovereign capacity, and not a pretended Government, set up by individuals in rebellion against lawful authority.

First, we have the direct assertion that Representatives from the State of North Carolina took part in forming the Confederate Government before any Ordinance of Secession from the Federal Union was adopted. Next, we have the attempt to corroborate and sustain this direct falsehood by an inference equally false.

This view of the case is sustained by the attempt to bring home to the British Government the knowledge of all these occurrences, to be found on page 23, in the following words:

"All the facts above referred to in this paper were patent to the whole world, were ostentatiously put forth by the insurgents and were openly commented upon by the public press throughout the United States. It is therefore not unreasonable to presume that the British Government received from the representatives and agents in the United States full information concerning them as they took place. To suppose the contrary would be to ignore the well known fidelity of those officers."

A case thus sought to be propped up by falsehood deserves to fall to the ground and to involve its supporters in its ruin and infamy.

The Baltimore Convention—Our Duty.

Our esteemed and usually correct contemporary, the Washington *Express*, misapprehended somewhat, we think, the purport of the article of the JOURNAL in reference to the speech of Mr. VOORHEES attacking MR. GREELEY.

The purpose of the JOURNAL has been to show that although the Democratic Party will hold the balance of power in the coming Presidential election if it be thrown into the contest as a compact, united and disciplined organization, it will be powerless for good unless it does present an undivided front; that this being so the great point to be aimed at was to perfect the unity and discipline of the party organization; that this was paramount to all questions of mere preference for particular individuals as candidates, although these preferences might arise from a belief in the availability of those preferred individuals; that it was inexpedient for individuals to advocate or oppose any given policy suggested for the action of the party in such a manner as to impair their usefulness in case the decision of the Baltimore Convention should be adverse to their views; that the proper policy for the Democratic Party to pursue was not so plain that it might at once and without hesitation be pointed out; that with the lights before us we were of opinion, as we believe the party in the South was of opinion, that a "straight out" Democratic ticket should not be nominated at Baltimore; that the South was entitled to a great if not a controlling influence in the National Convention, if for no other reason, because of its large electoral vote; that we did not propose, nor did we believe Northern Democrats proposed that Southern Democrats should be merely hewers of wood and drawers of water in the National organization; that we had confidence that the men who would compose the Baltimore Convention would be true representative men of the party, men of brains, integrity, purity and patriotism, and would, after full, free consultation with each other, adopt the course best suited under all the circumstances to meet the exigencies of the times; that if it should be thought best to support Mr. Greeley or any other Republican, we would do so to the best of our ability; that if, however, after a careful survey of the field, it was thought common sense and prudence justified the nomination of a "straight out" Democrat, we should support him with unfeigned pleasure; that in view of the impossibility of knowing what the condition of public sentiment especially at the North and among Republicans would be at the time of the meeting of the Baltimore Convention, it was inexpedient for delegates to be appointed who were committed unqualifiedly and unconditionally for or against any particular candidate or any particular policy; that though in all matters our first and last thought was for the relief of the South, we believed that relief could be secured only by the active co-operation of the united Democratic National organization.

Maintaining the necessity of party discipline as essential to party success, yet admitting to the fullest extent the right of individuals and papers to discuss and to differ about matters of personal preference and party policy, we have sought from the inauguration of the Liberal Republican movement to pursue the course we had marked out for ourselves. If we mistake not, the signs of the times already demonstrate its propriety.

The District Convention.

We publish elsewhere the official proceedings of the Democratic-Conservative Convention of the Third Congressional District. It has never been our pleasure to take part in the proceedings of a deliberative body marked with more harmony and good order.

The address of Hon. O. P. MEARES, in taking the Chair, was able, dignified and appropriate. He reviewed the political situation from a State and National standpoint, touched forcibly upon the important issues involved in the approaching campaigns, and exposed to rigid investigation the shortcomings and crimes of our political opponents. He was frequently interrupted with applause.

The renomination of Hon. A. M. WADDELL for Congress, by acclamation, was a deserved tribute to an able, bold and zealous Representative. He has entitled himself to the confidence and regard of the good people of the District, and their representatives have manifested this feeling in a manner most gratifying to a faithful public servant.

He has assured us that he will make a thorough canvass of the District, and we predict his triumphant return to Congress.

In the appointment of Hon. T. C. FULLER as Elector, the Convention has enlisted into active service one of the most able and most popular men of the District. Colonel FULLER will carry the banner of the party with distinguished credit through the canvass, and will add strength to our ticket.

The delegates to the National Convention, Colonels E. D. HALL, of New Hanover, and H. B. SHORT, of Columbus, are gentlemen of firmness and of intelligence.—They will be true to the great interests our people have at stake, and will give their influence and votes in accordance with the dictates of a sound judgment and lofty patriotism.

The people of the District have cause to congratulate themselves upon the harmony and good sense displayed by their delegates.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus.

This great writ of right was framed by our English ancestors to protect and guard the liberty of the individual against any and every assault. In form, it is simply a paper writing signed by a Judge and directed to any person alleged to hold another in unlawful custody, directing him to bring the body of the person detained, together with the cause of detention, before the Judge. If the order is obeyed the Judge examines into the lawfulness of the alleged cause of detention, and either remands the prisoner into custody or orders his release, as the case may require.—If, however, the party to whom the writ is directed refuses to obey it, he is proceeded against by the Judge for contempt and punished by fine and imprisonment in his discretion, provided always the Judge does not become "exhausted," like Chief Justice Pearson, in the case of Kirk and Holden. The course of Chief Justice Pearson in 1870 led to a practical, virtual suspension of the privileges of this great writ and the consequences thereof were witnessed in the unlawful arrest and detention in prison of many of the best and purest citizens of North Carolina and in the hanging and otherwise torturing and outraging of others. All this was done in spite of the 21st Section of Article I of our State Constitution, which declares that "The privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall not be suspended," and in spite of the declaration of the Constitution of the United States that "the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

Congress, though often solicited so to do by Governor Holden, refused to suspend the writ in the year 1870. In 1871 the power to suspend it was conferred upon the President. The time for which that power was granted is now about to expire, and a tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon Congress to extend it. President Grant asks for its extension, Governor Caldwell asks for its extension, and it is stated in the Northern papers that the Southern delegates to the Philadelphia Convention will stop in Washington on their return to their homes for the purpose of urging upon Congress the importance of suspending the writ in order to enable the Radical party to triumph in the coming election. What the result will be it is difficult to say. If the session of Congress be prolonged for any length of time, the probability is that the bill will be passed. If it be passed, President GRANT can by a simple proclamation empower Governor CALDWELL to arrest and imprison, without remedy or redress, citizens of North Carolina without going through the formality of "exhausting the power of the Judiciary." CALDWELL will then be master of the situation, and his whole official life shows that he will use the absolute power thus conferred upon him in the most violent, oppressive and tyrannical manner. If Congress shall pass the bill suspending the writ, our only escape will be to render it inoperative by the defeat of CALDWELL in August, and of GRANT in November. If ever the Conservatives of North Carolina had reason to work for their cause and for their candidates, they have it now.

Judge Bond.

We call the special attention of our readers to an article on our first page entitled A FEDERAL JUDGE.

It is very refreshing to know that the sufferings of the South are at last worthy of the consideration of the North. We "rebels" are at last becoming quite respectable in the eyes of Northern men, both friends and enemies. The investigations of the Committee on Southern Outrages brought to light a series of outrages at the South unparalleled in the history of the world, but, to the surprise of the Committee, it turns out that the outrages were committed by Radicals upon Southern people.

Among the individuals who have grown into unenviable notoriety during the vendation of Southern outrages, Hugh Lennox Bond, Judge of the United States Court, stands pre-eminently conspicuous, as well for native talent in rascality as for the fidelity with which he adheres to his infamous original and prototype—the British Jeffries. Mr. BAYARD, standing in his place in the United States Senate, warned him (we dare not do so) "to take heed while following the example of Jeffries, lest he meet his fate." But Senator BAYARD can say, with impunity, what it would be flat disloyalty for us to say. Be this as it may, our prospects are brightening when such men as Bond are held up to the execration of mankind in any quarter.

Eighth District.

General ROBERT B. VANCE, of Buncombe, was nominated for Congress by the Conservatives of the Eighth District on Saturday last. Hon. J. C. HARPER is the present representative.

Captain T. D. JOHNSTON, of Buncombe, was appointed Elector.

Nominations for the Presidency.

The number of nominations for the Presidency are already beginning to be bewildering. Thus far we have the following, and several national conventions are yet to be heard from:

Labor Reform—For President, David Davis, of Illinois; for Vice-President, Joel Parker, of New Jersey,

Temperance—For President, Jas. Black, of Pennsylvania; for Vice-President, Jno. Russel, of Michigan.

Woman Suffrage—For President, Victoria C. Woodhull, of New York; for Vice-President, Frederick Douglass, of Washington.

Liberal Republicans—For President, Horace Greeley, of New York; for Vice-President, B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.

Anti-Secret Societies—For President, Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; for Vice-President, Charles F. Howard, of Illinois.

Working Men—For President, U. S. Grant, of Illinois; for Vice-President, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

A 12 foot black snake was recently killed in the Confederate Cemetery at Raleigh.

Some one computes for the New York *Evangelist* that the transmission of letters from all the churches to all the Presbyterian boards and committees, with answers returned, by the plan of monthly remittances, would cost annually more than $26,590 for postage alone.

STATE NEWS.

Three births have taken place in the Penitentiary since it went into operation.

Specimens of corundum have been found in Rutherford county.

It is said that Raleigh now spends about $3,000 per month for improving the streets.

The editor of the Rutherfordton *Vindicator* has found some money!

W. J. Edwards, Jr., has become local editor of the *Banner of Temperance*.

A horse lately died in Raleigh, said to be 35 years old.

Raleigh is engaged in agitating the question of city water works.

Large bear recently killed in Wake county.

The State Supreme and the U. S. Circuit Courts meets in Raleigh to-day (Monday.)

M. W. Churchill has been elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Raleigh.

U. S. Circuit Court, and the Supreme Court of North Carolina are now in session at Raleigh.

Dr. F. N. Luckey and Kerr Craige, Esq., have been nominated for the House by the Conservatives of Davie county.

Maj. Thomas Sparrow has been nominated for the Senate by the Conservatives of Beaufort and Pamlico.

The Roanoke *News* wonders how so many young men can loaf around the street corners, when a dose of strychnine costs only a sixpence.

Miss Patterson, the young lady from Mississippi, who is now giving readings in this State, was to have appeared in Raleigh last night.

Dr. J. R. Ellis has been nominated by the Conservatives of Catawba for the State Senate. B. B. Houston, M. L. Cline and A. H. Shuford are announced as candidates for the Commons.

William Haney, who was indicted for murder in Yancey county, was tried and convicted last week by the Supreme Court of that county and sentenced to be executed on the 24th of July next.

The Rutherford *Vindicator* says a remarkable stone, with a perfectly cut balloon, a car attached, containing a man with signal flag, was recently found in that county.

The Raleigh *News* says that Col. Lee M. McAfee, of Cleveland, has resigned his seat in the lower House of the General Assembly. We regret to learn that the Colonel intends moving out of the State.

Gov. Caldwell returned to the city on yesterday, and is now confined to his room by sickness.—Raleigh *News*.

The Executive as well as the Judiciary, is "exhausted," we presume.

The Charlotte *Dispatch* says: M. L. Wriston, Esq., reports from his farm adjoining the city, numerous perfectly formed and fully grown squares on his cotton weed.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says: A friend at Monroe sends us an account of the finding of a nugget of gold on the premises of Mr. Josiah Tomberlin, in Union county, weighing ounces, 13 dwts. and 8 grs.

A white man by the name of William Champion was arrested at Apex, in Chatham county, on Saturday last, on the charge of attempting to pass a $50 counterfeit bill. He was lodged in jail at Raleigh in default of $1,000 bail.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: Geo. Keith, a radical J. P. who shot Sam Smith, colored, two or three days since at Millburnie was brought before a magistrate on Saturday morning and bound over in a bond of $500. Smith accused Keith of stealing a gold watch.

There are at present 385 convicts in the Penitentiary. If old Tod Caldwell keeps on pardoning at the rate he has been indulging in since he has been nominated for re-election, by the close of the canvass the cells will be empty.

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* says: The Convention for this congressional district assembled in this place on Wednesday.—The Grand Mass Meeting occurs on the same day. Able and distinguished speakers will address the people on that day, among them Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Major John Hughes, Hon. Wm. M. Shipp and Major John W. Graham.

The Raleigh *News* says that Gen. Rob't B. Vance was, on Saturday last, nominated by the Democrats for Congress from the Mountain District. Hon. J. C. Harper is the present incumbent. Capt. T. D. Johnston, of Buncombe, is nominated for elector.

The Charlotte *Dispatch* says: We noticed in the city yesterday, Maj. J. M. Blair, formerly of the Yarborough House, Raleigh. It is stated that this gentleman will have charge of the Sparkling Catawba Springs this Summer, and if this be true, additional attractions are offered to that resort. Mr. Blair is one of the most accomplished Hotel keepers in the country.

The Statesville *American* says that the Catawba White Sulphur Springs were sold under an order of Court, at Newton, last week, and purchased by Dr. E. O. Elliott, of Statesville, the former owner of the property. Dr. Elliott informs us that the Springs will be thrown open to the public, by the 20th of June, under the management of Maj. J. M. Blair, formerly of the Yarborough House, Raleigh, or other able manager, and that no pains or expense will be spared to render a sojourn at that locality delightful and healthgiving.

THE VIRTUE OF ADVERTISING.—We have recently been shown a letter from a gentleman living in Brisbane, Queensland, to Peter E. Smith, of Halifax county, concerning a sulky-plow cultivator, invented by Mr. Smith, and of which mention has been made in the *Southern Cultivator*.—The writer stated that, "as machinery of this nature will have to be largely introduced here in the cultivation of corn, sugar and tobacco, many of us are looking for the best form of sulky plow to aid in the cultivation of said crops." This is an evidence of the virtue of advertising—the power of the press is boundless.—Raleigh *News*.

THE Goldsboro' *Messenger* speaks as follows of the effort of our young friend Edwin W. Kerr, Esq., in the address delivered by him on Friday last at the commencement of Goldsboro' Female College: The address delivered by Edwin W. Kerr, Esq., of Sampson county was of a most chaste and eloquent character, and was replete with instruction, amusement and historical information. The glowing tributes paid by this talented young son of Sampson, to the influence and heroism of woman, were duly appreciated by his audience.—Knowing that we would fail in the effort and do great injustice to Mr. Kerr, we will not attempt to give even a synopsis of this, to say the least, fine piece of oratory.

MR. ASHE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. It will be seen by the following letter from Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, that he accepts the nomination for Congress in the Sixth District:

WADESBORO', May 31, 1872.

Hon. Z. B. Vance:—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d inst., informing me that I had been selected by the Convention at Charlotte as the Conservative candidate for Congress in this District.

This nomination has caused me very great surprise; so much so that I have taken some days for deliberation upon the question whether I should accept or decline. And after due consideration of the matter in all its bearings I have concluded to accept, though in doing so, I am violating a half-formed resolution to eschew politics for the future, and seek that quiet and contentment which are only to be found in the walks of private life; but when I consider the matters of great moment involved in the impending contest, I hold that questions of personal convenience and inclination ought to be discarded, and that some sacrifices should be made for the common good.

I feel deeply sensible of the kind partiality manifested for me by the Convention; and I thank you, my dear sir, for the expressions of good wishes with which you have been pleased to accompany the announcement of its action.

With sentiments of unabated esteem, I am, dear sir, your friend, &c.,

THOS. S. ASHE.

AN ACT

To Establish a Western Judicial District of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that portion of the State of North Carolina comprising the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, Montgomery, Richmond, Davie, Davidson, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Stokes, Forsyth, Union, Anson, Caswell, Person, Alamance, Orange, Chatham, Moore, Clay, Cherokee, Swain, Macon, Jackson, Graham, Haywood, Transylvania, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, Mitchell, Watauga, Ashe, Alleghany, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, Polk, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Alexander, Wilkes, Surry, Iredell, Yadkin and Rowan, and all territory embraced therein which may hereafter be erected into new counties, shall hereafter constitute a new judicial district, to be called the western district of North Carolina; and the circuit and district courts of the United States for said western district of North Carolina shall be held in the towns of Statesville, Asheville, and Greensboro', within said district.

Sec. 2. That two terms of the circuit and districts courts of the United States for said western district of North Carolina shall be held at the following times and places in each year to wit: At Greensboro', beginning on the first Monday in April and in October; at Statesville, beginning on the third Monday in April and in October; at Asheville, beginning on the first Monday in May and in November.

Sec. 3. That the district of North Carolina shall hereafter consist of the counties not named in this act, and shall be called the eastern district of North Carolina, and the terms of the circuit and district courts therein shall be held at the times and places heretofore appointed and enacted.

Sec. 4. That the said circuit and district courts for either of said districts may, in their discretion, order special terms thereof for the trial of criminal and civil issues at such times and places as the court may designate in said districts, and order a grand and a petit jury, or both, to attend the same, by an order to be entered of record thirty days before the day at which said special term shall be ordered to convene; and said courts, respectively, at such special terms shall have all the powers that they have at the regular terms appointed by law: *Provided, however*, That no special term of said circuit court for either district shall be appointed except by and with the concurrence and consent of the circuit judge.

Sec. 5. That all suits and other proceedings of whatever name or nature, now pending in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of North Carolina, except as hereinafter provided, shall be tried and disposed of in the circuit and district courts, respectively, for said eastern district, as the same would have been if this act had not been passed; and for that purpose jurisdiction is reserved to the said courts in said eastern district, and the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the present district of North Carolina shall return the records and files of the said circuit and district courts at the places heretofore appointed, and to do and perform all the duties appertaining to their said offices, respectively, within the eastern district, except as is hereinafter provided; and all process returnable to, or proceedings noticed for, any term of the present circuit or district court shall be deemed to be returnable to the next term of said courts, respectively, in the said eastern district, as fixed by this act.

Sec. 6. That upon application of any party to any suit or proceedings, civil or criminal, now pending in the present circuit or district court of the United States for the present district of North Carolina, which should have been commenced in the proper court for the western district of North Carolina if this act had been in force at the time of its commencement, such suit or other proceedings shall be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for said western district, and thereupon the clerk shall transmit the original papers, and copies of all orders made therein, to the clerk of the court to which said suit or proceedings shall be removed for trial or such other proceedings therein as if the said suit or proceedings had originally been commenced therein; the district attorney of said western district to designate the court to which all suits and proceedings, and indictments and criminal proceedings, wherein the United States is plaintiff, shall be removed, and the plaintiff, or his attorney, in all other suits to designate the court to which they shall be transferred; but no suit, indictment, or criminal proceeding, where bail is required of a defendant, shall be transferred until proper bail is given for him to appear accordingly: *Provided*, That all suits and other proceedings, both criminal and civil, now pending in the Cape Fear district court of the United States, at Salisbury, with all the original papers therein, shall be transferred for trial or such other proceedings as shall be meet and proper to a special term of the district of the United States, for said western district of North Carolina, to be held at Salisbury, beginning on the second Monday in August, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and all said suits and proceedings not then finally disposed of shall, with the original papers therein, be transferred to the district courts of said western district at Greensboro' or Statesville, as the judge may order; and all necessary and proper process shall issue and be made returnable in said suits and proceedings to the next terms of said courts, respectively, for trial or such other proceedings therein as if the original proceedings had begun in said last named courts; and the clerk of said district court at Greensboro' shall act as clerk at said special court at Salisbury; and all suits and other proceedings, both criminal and civil, pending at the late term of the United States district court for the Cape Fear district, held at Marion, beginning on the third Monday of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and not then finally disposed of, shall, with the original papers therein, be transferred to a special term of the district court for said western district, to be held at Asheville, North Carolina, beginning on the third Monday in August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two,

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1872.

FOR GOVERNOR:

AUGUSTUS S. MERRIMON.
OF BUNCOMBE.

For Lieut. Governor:

JOHN HUGHES.
Of Craven.

For Attorney General:
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
Of Mecklenburg.

For Secretary of State:
JOHN A. WOMACK,
Of Chatham.

For State Treasurer:
JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Of Orange.

For Auditor:
COLLETT LEVENTHORPE,
Of Caldwell

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
NEREUS MENDENHALL,
Of Guilford.

For Superintendent of Public Works:
JOSEPH H. SEPARK,
Of Wake.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. A. M. WADDELL

(SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.)

Mass Meeting in Goldsboro'—Large Attendance—Merrimon, Hughes, Shipp and Graham on the War Path—Second Congressional District Convention—Nominations.

GOLDSBORO, June 5, 1872.

The Mass Meeting to-day was a most enthusiastic gathering of the people. The attendance was very large. Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Major John Hughes, Judge W. M. Shipp and Maj. John Graham addressed the assemblage. They created a fine impression.

Judges Merrimon and Shipp left on the afternoon train for Clinton, where they will address the people of Sampson on Thursday.

The Congressional District Convention for this (the second) District was called to order at 11 o'clock. Dr. J. H. Baker, of Edgecombe, was chosen President. W. H. Kitchen, of Halifax, was nominated for Congress, Captain Swift Galloway, of Greene, was chosen Presidential Elector.—Dr. C. J. Gee, of Halifax, and Col. Thos. S. Kenan, of Wilson, were appointed delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and Capt. J. S. Dancy, of Edgecombe, and S. B. Radcliff, of Craven, alternates. B.

LOCAL.

ORANGE COUNTY.—We are informed by an esteemed correspondent that the Convention in Orange county on Saturday last, nominated Dr. Pride Jones, of Hillsboro', and Jones Watson, Esq., of Chapel Hill, as candidates for the House of Representatives. Our correspondent assures us the Conservatives will elect their candidates by a largely increased majority.

HURRAH FOR CUMBERLAND.—The Conservatives of Cumberland county met in Convention in the Town Hall in Fayetteville, last Saturday. It was the largest and most intelligent Convention ever held there, the Hall being so much crowded as to be really uncomfortable. Capt. N. W. Ray and Geo. W. Bullard were nominated for the Legislature; our worthy friend Hardie for re-election as Sheriff, and the present incumbents of county offices, with the exception of three Commissioners, who did not desire re-election, received nominations. It is a strong ticket and we feel sanguine of its success.

Conservative Congressional Convention—Third District.

The Convention assembled in the Court House at half-past 10 o'clock, a. m., yesterday. Maj. J. A. Engelhard, of New Hanover, chairman of the Conservative Executive Committee for the Third Congressional District, called the meeting to order by calling Col. John D. Taylor, of Brunswick, to the chair temporarily.

On motion, M. J. McSween, of Cumberland, and W. H. Bernard, of New Hanover, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

On motion of Marsden Bellamy, Esq., of Brunswick, the roll of counties was called. The following counties were found to be represented: Harnett, Cumberland, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, Duplin, Onslow, Sampson and Carteret.—No delegates answered for Moore county.

On motion of I. B. Kelly, Esq., of Duplin, the Chair appointed a committee of one from each county on the permanent organization of the Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed:

Bladen—Col. J. J. D. Lucas.
Brunswick—James H. Dosher.
Carteret—W. H. Bernard, proxy.
Columbus—J. W. Ellis.
Cumberland—Maj. J. Evans.
Duplin—Isaac B. Kelly, chairman.
Harnett—W. E. Murchison.
New Hanover—Maj. J. A. Engelhard.
Onslow—A. C. Huggins.
Sampson—Patrick Merritt.

During the absence of the committee the Convention was entertained with short addresses from Marsden Bellamy, Esq., Col. J. W. Atkinson, Col. E. D. Hall, of New Hanover; Dr. J. S. Devane, of Bladen, and others.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported through their chairman, Isaac B. Kelly, of Duplin, permanent officers as follows:

President—Hon. O. P. Meares, of New Hanover.

Vice-Presidents—Maj. T. D. Love, of Bladen; A. F. Powell, of Columbus; I. B. Kelly, of Duplin.

Secretaries—M. J. McSween, of Cumberland; and W. H. Bernard, of New Hanover.

On assuming the chair Judge Meares delivered an able and eloquent speech.

On motion of F. W. Kerchner, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions. The following were appointed:

F. W. Kerchner, of New Hanover; Col. W. F. Alderman, of Cumberland; Col. H. B. Short, of Columbus; Dr. J. S. Devane, of Bladen; Patrick Merritt, of Sampson.

On motion of Maj. J. A. Englehard the delegates from each county were requested to hand in names of delegates.

Delegates were present as follows:

Brunswick County—John W. Galloway, Jas. H. Dosher, Sam'l B. Tharp, Sam'l Hall, David S. Cowan, John D. Taylor, W. J. Potter, John P. Lennon.

Bladen County.—Dr. J. S. Devane, Col. J. J. D. Lucas, Dan'l Leonard, T. D. Love, Jr., W. A. Robeson, Thos. Robeson, C. C. Lyon, J. G. Blue, J. L. Brown, J. E. Kelley, Geo. W. Jones, Frank Davis, J. B. Simpson, J. L. McKay.

Carteret County.—J. A. Engelhard, W. H. Bernard, (Proxies.)

Columbus County.—J. W. Ellis, V. V. Richardson, D. P. High, Caleb Spivey, J. A. Lumsden, T. S. Memory, E. H. Todd, A. E. Toon, D. D. Barber, Melton Campbell, A. F. Powell, Francis Lennon, J. L. McKay, H. B. Short, J. J. C. Gore.

Cumberland.—Capt. A. P. Hurt, Col. W. F. Alderman, Maj. J. Evans, A. B. Daingerfield, James Banks, M. J. McSween, D. M. McDonald, J. R. Tolar, Kelly Sessoms, Arthur B. Williams, Capt. Garrison.

Duplin—J. Chestnutt, I. B. Kelly.

Harnett—W. E. Murchison.

Onslow—A. C. Huggins, Geo. W. Blake, F. D. Koonce.

New Hanover—O. P. Meares, F. W. Kerchner, Roger Moore, R. R. Bryan, D. S. Saunders, A. J. Grady, Sol. Bear, John R. Hawes, Sterling H. Everitt, Samuel J. Herring, John Jones, Cooper Bordeaux, D. T. Dunham, John D. Powers, Aldrich Adrian, W. J. Callais, Luke McClammy, W. A. Cumming, Dr. A. F. Newkirk, John J. Beasley, Dr. E. Porter, James N. Craig, Nicholas Morris, A. Weil, H. L. Horn, John W. Atkinson, Daniel Shaw, R. J. Nixon, A. Atkinson, Col. John McRae, Hilyard Player, Isaac James, M. Cronly, John J. Moore, W. T. Bannerman, Dr. W. T. Ennett, George W. Corbett, John Hand, Dr. James F. Simpson, M. C. Collins, Wm. A. Lamb, Geo. F. Walker, S. S. Radcliff, Henry Von Glahn, John Sholar, R. R. Bunting, W. H. Bernard, Hon. George Davis, Jos. A. Englehard.

On motion of Col. J. W. Ellis, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Congress, and moved that Hon. A. M. Waddell be nominated by acclamation.

Unanimously adopted, and Hon. A. M. Waddell was nominated by acclamation.

On motion of W. H. Bernard the counties represented in this Convention in all balloting shall cast the same vote as that given for Hon. W. M. Shipp in 1870.

Col. J. D. Taylor, of Brunswick, offered a substitute that the counties vote according to number of Representatives in Lower House of of the Legislature. Not adopted.

The motion of W. H. Bernard was then adopted.

The committee on Resolutions reported through their Chairman, F. W. Kerchner, Esq., the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the platform adopted and the candidates nominated by the Democratic-Conservative party at the Greensboro' Convention, and recognize in the spirit and enthusiasm there manifested, and the work there accomplished, the surest evidences of success.

2. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the country upon the favorable prospects of the utter defeat of military despotism and official corruption in the administration of the General Government, which has brought disaster and disgrace upon the country; and we recognize in the general uprising of the conservative and honest masses of the North a happy augury of reconciliation between all sections of the Union.

3. *Resolved*, That we return our thanks to the Hon. A. M. Waddell for the ability and fearlessness with which he has represented the interests of his constituents in the Congress of the United States; and while regretting his absence to-day, endorse the faithfulness and devotion to duty which renders it necessary.

On motion, they were unanimously adopted.

Nominations for Elector being in order, Mr. W. H. Bernard placed in nomination the Hon. T. C. Fuller, of Cumberland; Maj. T. D. Love nominated Maj. Jonathan Evans; Dr. J. S. Devane nominated Hon. O. P. Meares, of New Hanover.

Judge Meares declined the nomination and his name was withdrawn.

Major Evans also declined and his name was withdrawn.

On motion of Major J. A. Engelhard, Mr. Fuller was nominated by acclamation.

Nominations for delegates to the Democratic Convention were announced in order.

M. J. McSween placed in nomination Col. H. B. Short, of Columbus.

Col. J. W. Atkinson placed in nomination W. A. Wright.

The name of Col. E. D. Hall, of New Hanover, was put in nomination.

The name of Wm. A. Wright was withdrawn.

On motion of Col. W. F. Alderman, Col. H. B. Short and Col. E. D. Hall were nominated by acclamation.

Dr. D. M. Buie nominated Maj. Johnathan Evans, of Cumberland, as alternate delegate.

Col. A. A. McKoy was nominated; also Col. J. D. Taylor, of Brunswick.

Col. Taylor withdrew.

On motion of Col. W. F. Alderman, Maj. Evans and Col. McKoy were nominated by acclamation. Moved that delegates from each county retire for ten minutes, to select two sub-electors for their respective counties.

The Delegations reported the following sub-electors:

Brunswick—M. Bellamy, Jno. Henry Merritt.

Bladen—K. K. Council, T. D. Love, Jr.

Cumberland—Col. W. F. Alderman, Col. T. W. Devane.

Columbus—John Morrison, W. C. Powell.

Duplin—I. B. Kelly, Dr. James W. Blount.

Harnett—D. H. McLean, J. Aikens Cameron.

Onslow—Francis D. Koonce, Wm. P. Ward.

Sampson—Cornelius Patrick, John R. Beaman.

New Hanover—Col. Wm. S. Devane, C. Luke McClammy, Esq.

It was moved and adopted that Moore and Carteret counties, at their county conventions, appoint sub-electors.

On motion of Col. Alderman the District Executive Committee was authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in any of the nominations.

On motion of Col. J. W. Ellis, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President and Secretaries for the faithful performance of their duties.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

O. P. MEARES, President.
M. J. McSWEEN, }
WM. H. BERNARD, } Secretaries.

Cuban Gamblers Emigrating to the United States.

About a fortnight ago the Spanish authorities caused a descent to be made simultaneously on the many gaming houses in that city. We are told that over a hundred professional gamblers were arrested, besides a great number of persons who were "assisting at the various sports." It appears that a number of officials have become defaulters in large sums belonging to the Government, and that the origin of their misdeeds had been traced to the faro banks, the roulette wheels and the monte tables. Hence the sudden resolution of the authorities to break up the gambling business in Havana, and the late summary action pointing to that end. The officials agreed to release the captured gamblers on one condition, viz: that they would depart from Cuba within a specified time. This offer was accepted and the exiles decided to select New York as their future residence. The New York Times objects to this in vigorous language, and declares that their company is not at all desired.

Bishop Ames, of the Methodist church, cannot find language strong enough to express his disapprobation of the separate education of the sexes. The idea of sexual education, he says, is a relic of barbarous ages—a Romanist, monkish, superstitious notion. He therefore opposes the establishment of the female collegiate institute founded by Daniel Drew.

A row occurred in Dan Rice's circus tent, during a performance at Baxter Springs, Kansas, on the 23d ult., between City Marshal Baxter and some of the circus men, during which one of the proprietors, Spalding, and Ring-master Terwilger were killed. The tent was packed full at the time, and, as might be expected, the excitement was immense. The screaming and fainting of the ladies and children was huge, while the colored brethren made a bee-line in a body from that tent, and, if reports are authentic, are running yet.

The teeth in the insane are prone to undergo many changes. Dr. Langdon Down, who read a paper recently before the Odomological Society states therein that from the examination of nearly one thousand cases, he has found that he could in a majority of instances state the period at which the imbecility or insanity begin.

England manages to get along with killing one passenger in 1,256,290 on her railroads; France, one in 1,955,555; Belgium, one in 8,881,804; Baden, one in 17,514,977; Prussia, one in 11,411,488. Those who are about to travel in Europe will see by this that it is much safer to do it in Prussia.

Jackson, Mich., merchants charter special trains to bring customers to trade with them.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.
COASTWISE.

Schr Maggie, Russell, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.
Schr Ray, Dennis, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.
Schr S C Eborn, Moore, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.
Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York Barry Bros.
Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Swedish Barque Phœnix, Stromberg, New York, Williams & Murchison.
Br Brig Criterion, Court, New York, Williams & Murchison.
Schr Ada, Fulger, Elizabeth City, Binford, Crow & Co.
Schr John, Williams, New York, Williams & Murchison.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.
German Brig Eiche, Kassebohm, Philadelphia, Willard Bros.
(Br) Brig Hablee, McDonnell, Philadelphia, E Kidder & Son.
Steamship Lucille, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
(Br) Barque Dr C Tupper, Chambers, New York, Williams & Murchison.
Schr Frank Hodges, Thompson, Fredericksburg, Va, Williams & Murchison.
Schr Ann & Susan, Podger, Baltimore, Northrop & Cumming.

FOREIGN.

Br Brig Essex, Smith, Liverpool, —— with railroad iron.

CLEARED.
COASTWISE.

Schr Rhodella Blew, VanGilder, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.
Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York. Barry Bros.
Schr Burdett, Hart, Pierce, New York, Williams & Murchison.
Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

FOREIGN.

Norwegian Barque Rufus, Skare, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Williams & Murchison.
German Brig Electric, Meyer, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Willard Bros.
Norwegian Barkentine LaBella, Christensen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Willard Bros.
Schr Kate Wentworth, Mead, Cienfuegos, E Kidder & Son.
German Barque Shanghai, Nauschutz, Cork for orders, Willard Bros.
Schr Nellie, Orcutt, Demerara, Northrop & Cumming.
May 31—Br Barquentine Elizabeth Taylor, Proctor, London, Vick & Mebane.

EXPORTS.
COASTWISE.

PHILADELPHIA—Schr Rhodella Blew—350,000 shingles.

NEW YORK—Steamship Regulator—4,1999 bbls rosin, 100 bdls shooks, 69 bbls spirits, 329 do turpentine, 53 bales cotton, 200 bush peanuts.

NEW YORK—Schr Bardell Hart—2,434 bbls rosin, 50 do spirits, 134 bales cotton.

BALTIMORE—Steamship Rebecca Clyde—1,683 bbls rosin, 245 do spirits, 303 do tar, 50 do pitch, 5 do turpentine, 54 bales cotton 120 bush peanuts, 22 pkgs maize, 53,421 ft lumber.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Lucille, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

PHILADELPHIA—Steamship Pioneer—1,690 bbls rosin, 350 do spts 22 do turpt, 152 do tar, 1,107 bush peanuts, 75 bales cotton, 24 do rags, 47 pkgs mdze, 20 tons old iron, 80,150 ft lumber, 42 empty ale kegs, 4 casks wine.

BALTIMORE—Steamship Lucille—2,121 bbls rosin, 174 do tar, 215 do spts, 108 do pitch, 5 bales cotton, 8,000 ft lumber, 25 pkgs mdze.

FOREIGN.

CORK OR FALMOUTH, for orders—Norweigen Barque Rufus—1,405 casks spirits turpentine.

CORK OR FALMOUTH, for orders—German Brig Electric—1,167 casks spirits turpentine, 24 bbls rosin.

CORK OR FALMOUTH for orders—1,500 casks spirits turpentine.

CIENFUEGOS—Schr Kate Wentworth—160,184 ft lumber.

CORK FOR ORDERS—German Barque Shanghai—3,710 bbls rosin.

DEMERARA—Schr Nellie—163,677 ft lumber, 50 bbls pitch, 50 do tar, 5 do spirits.

LONDON—(Br) Barquantine Elizabeth Taylor, cleared May 31—1,919 casks spirits turpt, 230 bbls rosin.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., June 5, 1872.

BARQUES

Swedish, Phoenix, Stromberg, Williams & Murchison
(Br) Dr C Trepper, Chambers, dis, Williams & Murchison

BRIGS.

(Br.) Williamina, Dessle, ldg, Cork, Williams & Murchison
(Br) Essex, Smith, ldg, Europe, Sprunt & Minson
(Br) Criterion, Court, ldg, Europe, Williams & Murchison
German Eiche, ldg, Europe, Willard Bros
(Br) Haidee, McDonnell, ldg, West Indies, E Kidder & Son

SCHOONERS

S R W Simmons, Williams, ldg, Phil, Harriss & Howell
Tarry Not, Timmons, ldg, Phil, do
Sarah Bruen, Fisher, ldg, Phil, do
Light of the East, Harper, ldg, O G Paisley, Sr
John, Williams, ldg, New York, Williams & Murchison
Ann & Susan, Podger, dis, Northrop & Cumming

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

CUXHAVEN.
Magdelena, Bunsgard, cld March 21
GUERNSEY.
Homely, Le Dain; cld April 3
PHILADELPHIA.
Schr Judge Hopkins, Baker, cld May 22
Brig John Pierce, Townsend, cld May 29
WEST HARTLEPOOL.
Nor. Brig Metcor, Holst, cld ——
NEW YORK.
Norweigen Brig Nornen, Mathesrn, cld May 31
FORTRESS MONROE.
Br Barque Deer, cld May 10
NEWCASTLE.
Yearge, Norgaard, cld May 8
Sweedish Barque Ulrika Bredenberg, cld May 16
BRISTOL.
(Br) Barque Amazon, McDonald, cld May 14
NEWPORT.
Br Barque Fair & Easy, Taylor, cld May 21
BALTIMORE.
(Br) Barque Ariadne, Howell, cld May 29
BOSTON.
German Barque Scotia, Wnack, cld May 28
Schr Kate E Rich, Walford, cld May 29
German Barque Wega, Branshoff, cld June 1

VICK MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.
☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.
☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

At Bladenboro, N. C., on the 22d instant, of typhoid fever, JOHN DOUGLASS TAIT, son of Robert and Eliza B. Tait, aged 14 years and 9 months.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30 a 32	Lime.....	0 00 a 0 00
Barrels, Spts T, each.		(from store)	
2½ hand...	0 00 a 2 75	Rockport	0 00 a 0 00
New.....	0 00 a 3 00	Rockland	0 00 a 1 65
Candles, per lb.,		Molasses, per gallon,	
Tallow.....	16 a 17	Cuba, hhds...	60 a 36
Adamantine	16 a 17	do bbls.....	00 a 40
Sperm.....	50 a 55	Sugar House...	21 a 23
Coffee, per lb.		do bbls.....	25 a 27
Java.....	28 a 30	Syrup, bbls..	45 a1 00
Laguayra...	26 a 28	do N. O.	80 a0 85
Rio.....	20 a 25	Naval Stores,	
St. Domingo	25 a 28	Turpentine per 280 lbs	
Cotton, per lb.,		Virgin new	0 00 a 4 50
Ord to Mdlg	21 a 23½	Yellow dip	0 00 a 3 75
Strict Mdl.	00 a 26	Hard.....	0 00 a 2 85
Cotton Bagging,		Tar per bbl	0 00 a 3 50
Gunny.....	00 a 00	Tar in ord'r	0 00 a 3 65
Dundee.....	18 a 18½	Pitch, City	2 75 a 3 00
Flax.....	10½a 20	Rosin, paled	0 00 a 6 00
Double Anchor	18½ a 19½	do No 1	3 00 a 3 50
Rope per lb.	7 a 10	do No 2	0 00 a 3 00
Corn Meal,		do No 3	0 00 a 2 85
per bushel.	1 10 a 1 15	Spirits turpentine,	
Domestics,		per gal...	46 a 49
Sheeting,		Nails, per lb.,	
per yard	11 a 12½	Cut.....	6 a 6¾
Yarn, per 5 lb,	000 a 1 75	Oils, per gallon,	
Feathers,		Sperm.....	0 00 a 3 00
per lb.....	65 a 90	Linseed...	1 40 a 1 50
Fish per bbl.,		Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Mackerel.		Keorosene.	28 a 30
No. 1....	26 00 a28 00	Pea Nuts.	0 00 a 1 90
No. 2....	13 00 a15 00	Potatoes,	
No. 3....	00 00 a00 00	Sweet.....	80 a 1 00
Mullets...	5 50 a 7 50	Irish, bbl.	2 75 a 3 75
Herring,		Provisions, per lb.,	
East....	8 00 a 9 00	N. C. Bacon.	
N. C. roe.	0 00 a12 50	Hams.....	13½ a 14½
do cut....	8 00 a10 00	Middlings....	00 a 11
do gross..	7 00 a 8 00	Shoulders....	00 a 10
Dry Cod..	9 a 10	Hog round...	00 a 11½
Flour, per bbl, North'n		Western Bacon	
Family...	9 00 a14 00	(Smoked.	
Superfine.	7 00 a 7 50	Hams.....	16½ a 18½
Ex Super.	8 50 a 9 00	Middlings....	9½ a 15½
North Carolina,		Shoulders....	7½ a 9
Family..	8 50 a 11 75	(Dry Salted.)	
Superfine.	7 75 a 8 25	Middlings....	8 a 8½
Glue, per lb	16 a 22	Shoulders....	6½a 7
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	Lard, N. C.	12½a 13
Guano, Peruvian,		do Northern.	10 a 13
Per ton..	00 00 a80 00	Butter, N. C.	15 a 20
Grain, per bushel,		do Northern.	30 a 55
Corn.....	00 a 1 05	Cheese.....	16 a 18
Oats.....	60 a 75	Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Peas, Cow	90 a 1 10	City Mess	14 00 a 15 50
Rice.....	9 a 9½	Thin	00 00 a 00 00
Carolina..	00 a 9	Rump....	13 00 a 14 00
Hides, per lb.,		Salt, Alum, per	
Green.....	6¾ a 7	bag	2 bush 1 50 a 2 00
Dry.....	11 a 15	Liverpool, sack, groun	
Hay, per 100 lbs,		Cargo....	1 50 a 1 35
Eastern....	0 00 a 0 00	From store	1 30 a 1 35
Northern.	2 00 a 2 25	American..	1 25a 1 30
Iron, per lb.,		Sugar, per lb.,	
English, ass'd	7½a 8	Porto Rico...	11 a 00
American, ref'd	a 10	C.....	11 a 12
American,		B.....	12 a 12½
sheer.....	9 a 00	A.....	12½a 12¾
Swede.....	7½ a 00	Crushed.....	13 a 13½
Hoop,		Soap, per lb.,	
per ton...	145 00a150 00	Northern.....	5 a 7
Liquors, per gal. (dom.)		Shingles, per M.,	
Whiskey..	1 25 a 4 00	Contract...	4 00 a 6 00
Bourbon..	2 00 a 3 00	Common..	2 25 a 2 75
N. E. R....	2 00 a 3 00	Staves, per M.,	
Gin.....	4 00 a 7 00	W. O. hhd	0 00 a 0 00
Brandy..	4 00 a 9 00	R. O. hhd	0 00 a 0 00
do Apple,	1 50 a 9 00	Timber, per M.,	
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Shipping	12 00 a 15 00
Lumber, (River,)		Mill, prime	10 00 a 11 00
Fir Bds.	15 00 a17 00	Mill, fair	7 50 a 9 00
Widedo.	12 00 a14 00	Mill, interior to	
Scantling	10 00 a12 00	ord.....	5 00 a 6 00
		Tallow, lb....	10 a 10½

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

June 6, 1872.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—In the early period of the week under review, the market ruled firm with a good demand for export, and shippers purchased the bulk of the receipts at last week's closing quotations. No change of price was made up to Tuesday evening late, when shippers having purchased to their full extent withdrew from the market, and influenced by the decline in Spirits Turpentine, the market became inactive and closed in the evening at a decline of 50 cents on virgin, and 25 cents on yellow dip.—The market has since been very tame, distillers feeling unwilling to give the asking prices, have bought only sufficient lots for their immediate manufacturing purposes, and to-day the market closes dull and heavy at $3 75 fo yellow dip, and $4 50 for virgin, with an anticipated decline.—The receipts of yellow dip and virgin are quite free (but of hard are scarcely of any importance) and for the week will reach 2,558 bbls., but with the demand for export and distilling, the stock remains about the same as given each week.—The receipts and sales for the week are as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow dip.	Virgin.
Friday.....	360	$2 85	$4 00	$5 00
Saturday.....	360	2 85	4 00	5 00
Monday.....	360	2 85	4 00	5 00
Tuesday.....	435	2 85	4 00	5 00
Do.....	100	0 00	3 75	4 50
Wednesday....	539	0 00	3 75	4 50
Thursday.....	305	2 50	3 75	4 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Our market during the week just ended has given away rapidly, influenced by the decline of New York and other Northern markets. On Friday it opened firm at previous days, quotations, and the days' business was effected at 55 cents. Saturday the unfavorable advices caused a decline of 2 cents, and since the market has declined daily as follows: Monday, 1 ct; Tuesday, 2 cts; Wednesday, 1 cent, and to-day closes weak at 48½ cts. The cause of the decline is owing to the abatement of the foreign export demand, the large receipts, and the increase of stock in New York market. The receipts for the week have been very large and will reach 6,000 casks, but the shipments foreign have also been large and the stock in market to-day is about 2,838 casks. The sales for the week are as follows:

Friday.....	676	casks at	55	cents per gallon
Saturday.....	227	" "	55	" " "
Monday.....	250	" "	52	" " "
Tuesday.....	368	" "	50½	" " "
Do.....	150	" "	50	" " "
Wednesday...	100	" "	50	" " "
Do.....	100	" "	49¾	" " "
Do.....	525	" "	49	" " "
Thursday.....	100	" "	49	" " "
Do.....	335	" "	48¾	" " "

ROSIN.—Nothing of importance has transpired in the rosin market during the week ending to-day. All qualities have shown considerable activeness, and transactions have been free, at satisfactory prices to both buyers and sellers. Strained—In the early part of the week was firm at last week's closing figures, and transactions of considerable size were effected. On Monday 1,400 bbls. sold at an advance of 5 cents. This was the only marked feature of the week. The receipts of strained are increasing, and purchasers find it much easier to fill their wants. No. 2—Has ruled unchanged so far as regards prices. The week has been active, (in the way of sales)—at prices considered a fair margin above strained. No. 1 and the finer grades have been in better demand, and buyers have purchased freely where suitable lots could be bought. The receipts show a decided improvement and the stock, though it has been relieved to some extent by domestic and foreign shipping, is larger than the previous week, and to-day is 24,839 bbls.

The following transactions comprise the reported sales for the week: Friday, 1,026 barrels at $2 80 for Strained, $2 50 for No. 1, $4 00 to $4 25 for Low Pale, $5 00 for Pale and $5 25 for Extra Pale; Saturday, 1,471 barrels at $2 80 for Strained, $2 90 for No. 2, $3 00 for Extra No. 2, $4 12½ for Low No. 1, $5 50 for No. 1, $3 62½ for Extra No. 1, $4 00 to 4 25 for Low Pale and $4 50 to $5 00 for Pale; Monday, 1,771 barrels at $2 80 for Strained, $2 90 for No. 2, $3 10 for Low No. 1, $3 25 to $3 50 for No. 1, $4 00 for Pales and $4 75 for Extra Pale; Tuesday, 1,210 barrels at $2 85 for Strained, $2 90 for No 2, $3 10 for Low No. 1, $4 00 to $4 12½ for Low Pale and $5 25 for Extra Pale; Wednesday, 653 barrels at $3 00 for Extra No. 2, $4 00, $4 25 to $4 50 for Low Pale $5 00 to $5 25 for Pale, $5 50 for Extra Pale and $6 00 for Window Glass; Thursday, 337 bbls at $3 50 for No. 1, $4 25 to $4 50 for low Pale, $5 for Pale and $5 50 for extra Pale.

COTTON—Our cotton market during the past week has been very quiet, and in fact almost nominal. Although no sales have been reported, yet prices have steadily advanced in response to the favorble accounts from the Northern markets, and to-day our closing rates are 1¼ cents higher than given last week. The market has been inactive for want of offerings. Sellers asking still higher prices, and buyers not willing to pay have kept apart, and the transactions consist of only 18 bales, as follows: 1 bale at 21, 1 do. at 23, 6 do. at 24 and 10 do at 25 cents. The receipts for the week are only 48 bales, and the stock is daily diminishing by the domestic shipments, and in port to-day is only 428 bales. The receipts at all ports for the seven days have reached 13,117 bales against 12,085 bales last week, 15,187 bales the previous week, and 17,219 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1871, 2,633,235 bales against 3,792,269 bales for the same period of 1870-'71, showing a decrease since September 1, this year of 1,139,034 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 22,697 bales, of which 17,664 were to Great Britain, 3,033 to France, and 2,000 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 192,516 bales.

The following are the nominal quotations:

Ordinary.....	21 cents.
Good Ordinary.....	23¼ "
Low Middling.....	25 "
Middling.....	25½ "

TAR—There has been a fair demand for this article during the entire week but the transactions have been restricted by the small receipts. Exporters have purchased at last week's quotations and the market has ruled without change, although the undertone has shown less firmness and sellers have found it more difficult to dispose of their stock. Thus receipts have been light, but the exports are comparatively small and the stock in market is 1,260 barrels, a decrease of 227 barrels over last week. The market closes to-day quiet at a decline of 25 cents. The receipts and sales for the week foot up 395 barrels which have sold as follows:

Friday.....	26	bbls. at	$3 50	per bbl
Saturday.....	36	" "	3 50	"
Do.....	*50	" "	3 60	"
Monday.....	63	" "	3 50	"
Tuesday.....	96	" "	3 50	"
Do.....	*75	" "	3 60	"
Wednesday.....	35	" "	3 50	"
Thursday.....	42	" "	3 25	"

*In order.

GRAIN.—CORN.—Without transactions in the way of bulk sales we are at a loss to give a correct statement of the market. The cargo arrivals have been very few and no sales have transpired that we could hear of. The receipts have been large, but the shipping to the country has been equally fair, and the stock remains about the same as given last week. The receipts for the week foot up 28,153 bushels, and from all sources are as follows: From Hyde county 2,200 bushels. From Philadelphia 6,000 bushels. From Baltimore 1,926 bushels. From Fredericksburg 2,621 bushels. Per schooner John 4,500 bushels. Per schooner Ann & Susan 3,250 bushels, and by Wilmington and Weldon Railroad 7,656 bushels. The demands are good and sales are made from store at $1 05 per bushel, highest figures including sacks.

——OATS.—The receipts are very light, and with a good consumptive demand the stock has been reduced to a mere fraction, although, as yet, no change of quotation has been made. Sells from store at 80 cents per bushel.——

PEAS.—The stock in market, although not of any magnitude, is sufficiently large to supply the demand, which is mostly from the retail trade. Sales are made for lots of size at 90 cts. to $1 10 for cow, $1 20 for strictly clay, and $1 25 to $1 30 for white, per bushel.

SHINGLES.—Some stock has accumulated on account of light shipping, large manufacturing and small receipts. Buyers for export purposes pay for contract orders for $6 00 $8 00 and $8 25 to $5 00 for common, per tub.

PROVISIONS.—Nothing of interest has transpired in the provision market since our last.—North Carolina Bacon has been somewhat neglected and Western has supplied the demand at ½ to ¾ cent less than asking prices, caused by a decline in Cincinnati and other meat markets.—The stock of all descriptions is about the usual quantity kept in market. North Carolina meats sell at the following quotations: 8½ to 9 cents for shoulders, 9¼ to 10 cents for sides, 11 cents for hog round, and 11½ to 17 cents for hams.—Western meats sells as follows: smoked 5¾ to 7¾ cents for shoulders, 8½ to 9 cents for sides, and 13 to 16 cents for hams.——LARD.—North Carolina is in moderate stock, and good enquiry; sells from 12 to 13 cents per pound as in quality. Northern steam refined, in kegs and buckets, at 10 to 12 cents per pound.

CORN MEAL.—With heavy receipts by rail of water ground, and city mills manufacturing, the market is supplied to the full extent of all demands. Sells from store at $1 15 per bushel.

WOOD.—We have no material change to note. The market is fairly supplied, and flat loads find difficult sale at the following rates, per cord:

Pine.....	$2 75 to 3 00
Ash.....	3 00
Oak.....	3 00
Blackjack.....	3 00 to 3 25

HAY—The receipts during the past week have been heavy, and the stock now in market is fully large for the present demands. New York and Pennsylvania Timothy constitute the grades in market, which are selling at a slight decline over last week. Sales are made from wharf at $1 90 to $2 for lots, and $2 25 for store retail.

FLOUR.—The extreme high freights have caused a further advance of 25 cents on Northern and Western brands. The stock is fully large to supply the wants, and we report a fair business and refer to our table of wholesale prices for quotations.

BEEF CATTLE.—Butchers extent of purcases are limited to their immediate wants; very few are arriving, which sell at 8 to 10 cents per lb. on the hoof.

EGGS—Have remained firm at previous week's quotation (25 to 30 cents per dozen). The receipts are moderately large and the enquiry good.

LIME—The stock is fully large to supply the wants, which are only for small lots. Sells from store at $1 65 per cask.

BARRELS.—An active and brisk enquiry has been apparent for country shipment throughout the entire period under review, and the market has been kept in nearly a balanced condition.—The receipts being light we could learn only two trancactions during the week. A lot of 430 choice country casks sold at $2 70, and another lot containing 50 New York casks at $2 85. Sales are made from store at the following rates:—Second hand country as they run, $2 50; selected and new $2 75; New York second hand, $2 75 to $2 85 and $2 90 to $3 for new.

FERTILIZERS—With a stock in market adequate to the present demand and with a good enquiry, we note a fair business doing at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75, 77@80; do. do., Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $40 to $50; Ruth's Challen

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1872.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

A Revolution in Type Setting—Shakspeare in Central Park—The Working Classes—Golden Ducats in New Jersey—Criminal Intelligence—Reddy the Blacksmith—Stokes—"Lord" Gordon—Dolly Varden a Failure, Etc.

NEW YORK, May, 1872.

Eureka! Just as the great Morse, forty years ago, was developing his system of telegraphy in secret and alone; just as Fulton created his steam engine in the solitude of an humble apartment, so have I to-day seen a man in New York who, for thirty years, has given his life to one grand idea, and at last exhibits the happy consummation of his labors—to wit, the setting of type by machinery. Old, wrinkled and bent with thought; unable to speak a word of English; poor in this world's possessions; the inhabitant of an attic, and sharing his room with the curious creature of his brain, there he sits at this moment in front of a row of piano keys, sending a type into its place at each touch, and reproducing the like columns of a newspaper at the rate of six thousand "ems" an hour, or in other words doing more than the average work of four compositors. To describe the machine in detail here, is impossible. Suffice it to say that it occupies not more space than an ordinary bureau, is operated by a treadle and is simple in construction. Attached to it is an apparatus for "justifying," and accompanying the whole is a machine for "distributing." Each of these processes is performed rapidly and correctly. The beauty of the invention is its utility and economy—the estimated cost not more than four hundred dollars—a sum that will enable well-to-do compositors to own the apparatus, and thus save wear and tear of both body and mind. None have yet been manufactured for sale, but the largest publisher in New York has given his order for forty as soon as a company is organized for their introduction. It may be months or years before practical use is made of the little revolutionary entirety—but here it is, the successful solution of a problem that has worried the minds of men for a century.

The monument to Shakespeare has been erected in Central Park with imposing ceremonies—classical music, chorusses, an oration by Wm. Cullen Bryant and a recitation of Mr. R. H. Stoddard's poem by Edwin Booth. Mr. Stoddard, by the way, is the editor of the beautiful *Aldine*—the most exquisitely printed and illustrated journal in the world, the May number of which contains a faithful representation of the statue, and also a full account of all former celebrations, from the time of Garrick down, as well as what is known, as to the authenticity of all the different Shakspearean portraits and busts now in existence. It is published in New York by James Sutton & Co., No. 23 Liberty street.

During the last ten days there has been a tremendous uprising of the laboring classes, in favor of the eight-hour movement. The trades are nearly all united, and it is only a question of time whether the "bosses," as they are called, shall yield or stop. The carpenters have already gracefully conceded the points. The "strike" has been peaceable.

A miserable wretch yesterday stabbed his mother to the heart while she was endeavoring to get him to bed, and now that the fumes of the poison have passed away is little better than a maniac with remorse.

The boatmen and longshore men are in an agony of excitement over the discovery of what they suppose to be a portion of the pirate Kidd's buried treasure in the vicinity of Elizabethport, N. J. Forty or fifty thousand dollars have been secured already, and the bottom of the neighboring waters are being scoured by dredges. Quite a number of persons have caught from sixty to one hundred dollars with oyster tongs.

Another "placer" of specie was discovered in the early part of the week in the shape of a pile of gold among the rubbish of the old banking building on the corner of Wall and Broad streets, now in process of rebuilding.

Libbie Garrabant, the young girl sentenced to be hung in July, for the poisoning of an old hovel-keeper, will probably go to the Penitentiary for life. They say she is not morally responsible for anything, and that her death, instead of vindicating justice, "would only shock the moral sense of the whole community."

One of the beauties of New York law is illustrated thuswise: Reddy, the Blacksmith, the most accomplished of villians, lay drunk in the gutter, and a good Samaritan passing by helped him to his feet, whereupon Reddy kindly knocked his benefactor down. He was arrested, but the injured man declined to prosecute. Thereupon the villain was let out on bail, and the good Samaritan sent into limbo, there to await the tardy movements of their majesties—the officers of our so-called courts.

A lively warfare is just now in progress between the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company and a combination of the older lock-stitch companies who have been greatly aggrieved, because the former recently sold at public sale a large number of lock-stitch machines at prices varying from five to thirty dollars, that had been brought to their establishment for exchange. This desire, especially by families, to secure the Wilcox & Gibbs machines in place of the various old styles, is the worst hit their opponents have received, and a Waterloo fight has been going on, much to the profit of the press. Judging from the battalions of these little automata, wearing every manner of sewing machine uniform, that have been surrendered for the Wilcox & Gibbs and laid away for another auction, the aggravation of the "lock-stitchers" is excusable.

After fighting for delay until counsel and court have alike become disgusted with legal chicanery, the real trial of Stokes will probably begin within ten days. John McKeon is now the only lawyer defending the criminal. The latter looks haggard, anxious, and has grown prematurely gray.

"Lord" Gordon Gordon, an extraordinary combination of metalic virtues in which brass in the face, silver on the tongue and a moderate amount of gold in his pocket served as a passport to the confidence of Jay Gould, the great Erie operator, has suddenly turned up missing. His counsel want him; and the officers of the law are anxious to renew his acquaintance but he is like one of the children for whom Rachel wept—*non est*. Another speculator—one Edward R. McIlvaine, has likewise joined the army of decampers, and left his partners minus $45,000. Cause—too much Wall street. Beecher says he never did know of more than one or two instances in which wealth gathered in that financial Golgotha, ever stuck to a man's purse lining.

Active preparations are being made for the races in July. Longfellow and Harry Bassett, the representatives of the East and West, then have their brush for $10,000.—They are both in training now.

The Dolly Vardens don't 'take.' Now and then you see a breakfast costume of this style, and occasionally a perambulating imitation of a high colored old-fashioned bed quilt on the street, but the spectacle is so pronounced, that having once seen a woman making a calico picture gallery of herself, everybody knows her a hundred yards away.

F.

A curious suit was tried at Ellsworth, Maine, at the last term of court. It was upon a promissory note. The defense was that the note was one that was written for practice, as the defendant and his brother were one evening studying "partial payment." One of the notes was made payable to an old man who happened to be in the room. Nothing was heard of it for several years. The old man died, and it is now presented for payment by one who claims he purchased it for a valuable consideration. The defendant, lucky for him, was able to prove his non-age at the date of the note, and thus got clear.

State News.

Wheat very good in Rockingham county.

Only 5 white, and 8 colored couples yoked, in Wake county last month.

Raleigh locals flourish on mock turtle soup and bock beer.

The young ladies of the Raleigh Baptist Female Institute gave a Concert last night.

The local of the Raleigh *News* is very sick.

The proceeds of the recent Fair and Festival at Tucker Hall, in Raleigh, amounted to about $200.

The Alumni of Trinity are to have a grand festival at Commencement on Wednesday evening.

Ice in Charlotte sells at three cents per pound before S A. M., after that one half cent per pound is added.

The Raleigh *News* is responsible for the assertion that Mr. Green, of the Durham *Tobacco Plant*, is the handsomest editor.

Dr. R. K. Speed and Jas. C. Skinner have been nominated in the first Senatorial District.

Col. G. G. Luke, of Camden, has been nominated for the House of Representatives.

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATIONS.—Chas. Price of Davie has been nominated for the Senate from the District composed of the counties of Rowan and Davie.

Rev. Dr. T. H. Pritchard, of Raleigh, will commence a series of religious meetings in the Baptist Church at Tarboro' tomorrow.

The candidates for the Legislature in Halifax are—Senate, Capt. W. H. Kitchen; House, Dr. Geo. E. Matthews and E. Tyler Branch, Esq. A good ticket.

The Newbern District Conference of the M. E. Church, South, will hold its annual session at Goldsboro, commencing on Thursday, June the 6th at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Winston *Sentinel* says that Dr. Zevely, of Salem, died in the cemetery last Thursday night. His remains were brought home and interred in the cemetery last Sunday.

Elder J. H. Foy, of Kinston, has consented to deliver the address before the students at the Wilson Collegiate Institute, on Friday, the 28th day of June.

A sturgeon, weighing three hundred pounds net, was caught in Pool's slides on the Neuse river on Wednesday and brought to market here yesterday, says the Raleigh *News*.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: The committee appointed to solicit contributions for the erection of the new Methodist Church are still actively at work. We suppose their collections must by this time amount to something like $5,000.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: The U. S. Circuit Court convenes in this city on Monday next, at Metropolitan Hall. It is said that some 1400 or 1500 witnesses will be in attendance, and that the expenses of the Court will amount to over $100,000.

The Raleigh *News* says: Jerry Hinton was on yesterday accidentally shot, in Millburnie township by a Justice of the Peace of that section whose name we did not learn. The ball took effect in the throat, causing a severe and painful wound, but not necessarily fatal.

Hon. Asa Holt, a venerable and highly respected citizen of the State of Georgia, who died in the city of Macon a few days ago, was born in the county of Halifax, North Carolina, in the year 1789.—*Telegraph and Messenger*.

The Raleigh *News* says: Judge Merrimon leaves here to-morrow morning for Beaufort, at which place he will address the citizens of Carteret on Monday. He will speak in Goldsboro on Wednesday and at Clinton, in Sampson county, on Thursday.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: Capt. Robt. W. Joyner has been appointed one of the Democratic sub-electors for Pitt county. This is a good selection. Capt. Joyner was a gallant soldier of the gray and will fight Radical corruption with the same pertinacity that he fought the blue coats.

The Wilson *Plaindealer* says: Fred. Phillips, Esq., has consented to deliver the annual address at the Commencement exercises of the Wilson Collegiate Seminary, on Thursday, the 27th day of June. Mr. Phillips is one of North Carolina's rising young men, and we shall expect much of him.

LEACH AND ASHE.—The nomination of these two able and distinguished gentlemen in their respective Congressional Districts gives great satisfaction to the Conservatives. General Leach has never known defeat before the people, while the pure, incorruptible and eloquent Ashe will make a Representative of whom the State will be proud.—Asheville *Citizen*.

The "Balance Rock," near Kittrell's Springs, says the Raleigh *Sentinel*, is the most remarkable rock in the world. It is about 20 feet wide, 28 feet long and 16 feet thick, and balanced on another tremendous rock with such nicety that a small child can place its hand on either end and move it over four inches. The rock will weigh over 80 tons.

The Battleboro *Advance* says Messrs. Battle & Son are manufacturing at their factory at the Falls of Tar River in this county some 800 pounds of spun cotton per day, most of which is directly shipped North. They speak of replacing their cloth factory burned down in 1870. This kind of enterprise builds up the South.

SENATOR RANSOM.—From a private letter received in this city from Hon. Sion H. Rogers, we learn that Senator Ransom was very zealous and untiring in his efforts in behalf of the Amnesty Act which recently passed Congress, and Col. Rogers thinks the success of the bill is due in some measure to Gen. Ransom's unceasing exertions. *Raleigh News*.

CROPS.—The recent rains, with fine intervening weather, have greatly cheered our farming friends, and improved the appearance of the crops.

Cotton is now receiving its "second working," and is very promising.

Corn and wheat look well; particularly the latter, of which there is little sown in Anson.

Oats were considerably damaged by the "dry spells," but will make an average yield if the season continues favorable.—Wadesboro' *Argus*.

SOLD OUT.—The President of the W. D. W. N. C. Railroad has returned from New York, and informs us that he has sold the road to the Southern Security Company, on the terms that they are to take the road, pay all indebtedness, take all assets, and complete it within the next ten months. We understand that this company gets both divisions of our road, and undertakes to build them from Old Fort to Wolf Creek and Waynesville. There are some details to be gone into yet which leaves the certainty of the transaction in some doubt. We will hear more by next week.—Asheville *Citizen*.

MAJ. SEATON GALES.—The Asheville *Citizen* thus speaks of the two addresses made by our eloquent friend during his recent visit to that place:

"His literary address was distinguished for the matter of it especially, and for its elegant and varied diction, its beauties of style and phraseology, and the forcible and pleasing delivery of its author. We will not undertake to give an outline of this master-piece of eloquence. We might say as much of his address on Odd Fellowship. Indeed it was thought by some to be superior to the other. In this opinion we do not concur. With our poor judgement, we can not well see how any thing could excel the literary address. The visit of Major Gales to our little town will long be remembered. The genial gentlemen, the accomplished scholar and "eloquent orator"—he is one of old North Carolina's sons of whom she may well be proud. We hope to have him among us many times in future."

Raleigh has a tree grown from a slip taken from the grave of Napoleon, at St. Helena.

The case of M. S. Littlefield, the notorious railroad swindler, charged with bribery and fraudulently altering a public record, came up before the Circuit Court of Leon county, Florida, recently. Milton, however, failed to appear, and his bond was declared forfeited. A *scire facias* was ordered to be issued against his sureties, W. H. Gleason and W. L. Stearns, returnable at the next term of the court.

We learn that Mars Tod was at Abbottsburg on Sunday last and sent invitations around the village to the faithful to call on him at 7 p. m. The Governor evidently has a high appreciation of the sanctity of the Sabbath and would not think of striking a lick in the political brier patch on that holy day. We suppose he only wished to give any of his suffering friends the benefit of his skill in curing headache, and perhaps to tell a few religious anecdotes such as that about the sheeps entrails with which he so delighted his Scuffletown friends at this place.—*Lumberton Robesonian*.

Fifty-Sixth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina.

FIRST DAY.

This body met at St. Luke's Church, in this place, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. The Convention was opened with prayer by the Right Reverend Bishop Atkinson at 10 o'clock a. m.

The roll being called, the following clergymen were found to be in attendance:

Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson, D. D. L. L. D., Revs. W. W. Barber, C. T. Bland, Jarvis B. Buxton, D. D., J. B. Cheshire, D. D., John A. Deal, Luther Eborn Nelson Falls, E. M. Forbes, Edwin Geer, Israel Harding, H. G. Hilton, N. C. Hughes, J. C. Huske, J. R. Joyner, J. W. Larmour, M. M. Marshall, J. A. Gertel, George Patterson, P. D. Thompson, J. H. Tillinghast, Maurice H. Vaughan, G. B. Wetmore, W. R. Wetmore, J. A. Weston and Edward Wooten.

The following lay delegates, representing fifteen Parishes, answered to their names:

R. W. Pulliam, Gen. J. G. Martin, John Wilkes, John S. Henderson, Wm. S. Bynum, Silas McBee, Hon. Wm. H. Battle, W. N. Tillinghast, J. T. Smith, T. B. Hill, T. J. Pugh, J. W. Betts, H. A. London, Jr., Hon. D. M. Barringer, Kemp P. Battle, Gen. Wm. R. Cox, R. F. Graham, J. F. Barber, Cathy Rice, Hon. N. Boyden, D. J. W. Hall, Lewis Hanes, J. M. Coffin, C. L. Turner, T. J. Carpenter, Henry Mills, N. W. Pipen, C. N. Wesson, Dr. A. J. DeRossett, and Col. S. L. Fremont.

More than one-third of the parishes being represented there was a quorum present.

The morning services were then conducted by Rev. Dr. Buxton, assisted by several other clergymen.

The Convention sermon was preached by R. M. M. Marshall, of Warrenton, from the 2nd verse of the fourth chapter of first Corinthians: "Moreover it is required in Stewards that a man be found faithful."

At the close of the sermon, the holy communion was administered to the clerical and lay delegates, and many visitors.

The Convention was then organized for business by the election of Rev. E. M. Forbes as President, and W. N. Tillinghast as Secretary.

Rev. W. R. Wetmore, John S. Henderson and R. W. Pullman were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

The Committee on Credentials reported that several delegates whose credentials were irregular, ought, in the opinion of the committee, to be seated. Report concurred in.

On motion of Judge Battle, the Convention then adjourned until after the morning services on Thursday.

During the session of the Convention there will be services at 9 A. M. and 8 P. M. each day, to which all are invited.

Salisbury *Watchman*.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, that seldom fails to hit the mark when it makes a political shot, yesterday discoursed in this sensible manner, upon the recent action of the Radicals in Congress, in reference to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*:

If the bill to extend the habeas corpus suspension act does not closely relate to Presidential manœuvering at the South, then the Senate speeches mislead us. The known partisans of Grant are those who support the bill, and they do it in language of feigned earnestness or fury.

Nothing whatever appears in the present conduct of the Southern people to warrant the hot harangues of Senator Scott and others demanding that the President be reclothed with the power of suspending this bulwark of liberty. The whole South is as quiet as a bowl of milk. We have not read an authenticated account of Ku-Kluxing in that section for many months now; and as for scenes of ordinary mob violence, the North and the West are much more notorious than the South in recent days. We may be sure that if Scott and the rest could fasten on a late instance of Ku-Klux lawlessness, they would not fail to parade it in their speeches. But they do nothing of the kind. They refer all the time to events that happened many months or a year or two ago, and now passed into the stale history of Congressional Committee reports.—All their references to the need of martial law are in the past tense, as they must be to escape the charge of falsehood, of which any one could be easily convicted who should assert that the South is not to-day as orderly and worthy to be released from military grip as any part of the country. General Butler, by his motion in the House, wanted to keep the suspension in force by the trick of taking a recess to the last Thursday of November, instead of adjourning *sine die*. Thus the Suspension act, which terminates with the present session, would be continued in force until *after* the Presidential election. The motive of Butler's motion was plain. The House did not adopt it, but decided to adjourn *sine die* June 3, although it may agree with the Senate in legalizing the proposed extension of the Suspension act long enough to cover Presidential exigencies at the South. If the Administration thinks it can make any political capital by reviving this harsh and entirely needless measure, it is very much mistaken. The day for that has gone by; and this might be learned, if these partisans were not so blind and deaf, from the waving of flags and shouts of approval which greet the cry of "amnesty" all over the country.

The South.

Gradually the eyes of the North are being opened to the true condition of the South. The visit of Mr. Greeley to Texas is likely to bear good fruit. In traveling through the Southern States the editor of the Tribune saw how the people were robbed in the name of the great Republican party, and he had the courage to denounce the robbery. Other men of influence in the North were induced to look at the question with impartial eyes, and the more they looked the more they were astounded at the misgovernment of the South. The Nation, a Republican journal, wants to know what service the carpet-baggers "have rendered the country that we should grant them the monopoly of robbing the rebels." The question is as pertinent as it is difficult to answer. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher now comes to the front with an earnest plea for the South. In the last number of the Christian Union he reviews the whole matter ably and dispassionately. He points out how the South was exhausted by the war, how it yielded as a [illegible] from exhaustion. On the heel of financial ruin trod a total disarrangement of the system of labor. The immediate consequence was to greatly paralyze the industry of the whole section.—Then came a failure of crop after crop, and the Southern people were poor indeed. But this was not all. The crowning burden was misgovernment. The State governments fell into the hands of "ignorant and knavish men." Public money has been wasted and stolen, and "a proud and spirited population have seen their places of trust and honor filled by foreign adventurers and uneducated freedmen."

When men like Mr. Greeley and Mr. Beecher earnestly demand a change in the government of the Southern States, surely deliverance is close at hand, for no two men are more trusted and respected by the Northern people at large. The Southern people have stood up nobly under the heavy burdens imposed upon them, and they have proved themselves worthy of the high honors of American citizenship.—Though crushed as proud people have seldom been crushed, they have not folded their hands and quietly drifted out upon the black ocean of despair. They have worked with energy and heaped up spoil after spoil for the plunderers. The night has been long and dark, and now it is full time that the day began to dawn.—*New York Turf, Field and Farm*.

The Amnesty Bill.

The following is a copy of the general amnesty bill as it passed the Senate:

An act to remove all political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of each House concurring therein) That all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the 14th article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the 36th and 37th Congresses, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of Departments and Foreign Ministers of the United States.

The bill having already passed the House now awaits the signature of the President.

From the Cincinnati Times.

THE FAT CONTRIBUTOR.

He Will be a Candidate for President.

The hour has arrived. I can wait no longer. The highest interest of the nation demand that I present myself as a candidate for President of the United States. I have waited for some one else to bring me out, but in the multitude of candidates no one seems to have thought of me. I don't think very much of myself; but a man don't want to think of himself to be a candidate for President now-a-days. If he had any self-regard at the outset he would think very little of himself by the time he got through with himself.

I am one of the people—I might say, one of the boys. I came up from obscurity, and I have brought up a good deal of obscurity with me. I never had any politics—or much else. I am "Liberal" to a fault, and ready to receive votes from any quarter, although I am not ready to give quarters for any votes.

As for a platform, suit yourselves, gentlemen. The lecture platform would probably suit me as well as any other. Having stood upon nearly every platform in the West, it would be hard for you to get up one I could not stand on. In the absence of a platform give me four acres, and I'll "stand" on that.

I am the special friend of the laboring man. No one likes to see a man work better than I do. In fact, I had rather see a man work than work myself. I am not only averse to working more than eight hours, but I am opposed to working a single hour! I shan't even work for my elevation, leaving that for the men who want the office.

I am in favor of paying the national debt. It is, in fact, the only debt I am in favor of paying; and rather than not see it paid during my administration, I will pay it out of my own pocket.

In the matter of civil service reform, I intend to do the civil thing by the nation if the nation does the civil thing by me. Being civil is so rare a condition now-a-days in the varied walks of life (to say nothing about the runs) that reform is urgently called for.

Retrenchment is my motto. If you can't put a retrenchment plank in the platform put in a board. I am ready to work without any salary, but I shall insist upon my board.

I am rather inclined to free trade, preferring to feel free to trade wherever I please; but if a tariff plank is necessary to my election, put it in. I shall not get on a tariff if I ain't elected.

Pledge me as strong as you please to the temperance men. The temperance pledge won't hurt me one bit.

No relative shall hold office, no matter whose relation he may be. I shall appoint none but old bachelors, childless widows and orphans. Any man who has a relation in the world need not apply for an office under my administration. I have a few relatives of my own holding office now, but they shall be promptly kicked out as soon as I am elected. One brother-in-law has a little coal office on the river. He must give it up. A third cousin on my neighbor's side drinks too much occasionally and gets office foot. I shall give him notice to quit. Another relative has a hankering after George Ellis' "office." It won't do him any good. You see I am determined to reduce the "relative" expenses of the government.

I engage not to accept any gift, unless it be the highest office in the gift of the people. If I am ever called "our present chief magistrate," it won't be a chief magistrate of presents. Not being a man of commanding presence anyhow, there would probably be few presents that I could command.—What few natural gifts I may have, however, I shall endeavor to retain. They are not worth making any fuss about.

I am not only in favor of woman's rights, but of women's rights and lefts. I am in favor of women voting, provided they vote for me. I see no reason why a woman should not hold office, except, perhaps, the difficulty of getting hold of it. Nor should there be any bar to a woman's accumulating property and supporting the family if she wants to.

I may be asked how I would treat the Indians. I wouldn't "treat" them at all. They have been treated too much and too often. My private opinion, however, is, that it will be a treat when there isn't an Injun left.

I stand by the old constitution that has been tried. Few men have tried their constitution more than I have tried mine. I accept the amendments, every one of them. When it comes to amends, I am ready to shout "amen" as loud as anybody.

I understand there is an ambitious man named George Francis Train, who aspires to be President on his promise to free Ireland. I engage not only to free Ireland, but to make Irish whiskey free in the bargain. I shall at least be able to tie George Francis in the popular vote, unless one or the other of us is kept away from the polls. Hang it, I believe I could tie the Davenport Brothers!

I shall inaugurate a wholesale emancipation business as soon as I am inaugurated. No goods retailed at the White House when I am President. I engage to emancipate women from the thraldom of fashion, to give the "boys" their rights, and abolish the custom which excludes children in arms from the elevating and purifying influences of the theatre. I have pledged myself to free Ireland and to free postage; to free housekeepers from the tyranny of servant girls, free pews, free passes, and freebooters. To free soil, to free tickets to shows, free drinks, free press, and "J. N." Free. I trust I am not making myself too free.

FAT CONTRIBUTOR.

Arming the Negroes.

In the discussion at Whiteville, Judge Meares made Caldwell confess that he had consented to the arming of negroes in Wilmington in the last few weeks. Caldwell's excuse was that inasmuch as he had allowed Col. [illegible]ham's pupils the use of the State arms, it was therefore justifiable in permitting his Adjutant General to furnish arms to a volunteer negro company, which has been organized in Wilmington, and, as the JOURNAL says, "is drilling almost every night until midnight."

Judge Meares told Gov. Caldwell that the arming of negro volunteer military companies would cost him five thousand votes, and we believe that Judge Meares is right.

The Governor can find plenty of law for arming negro military companies, but he can find none to suppress the outrages of the Robesonian outlaws.—*Raleigh News*.

Gov. Seymour, in a letter to Congressman S. S. Cox, said this about the Cincinnati Convention:

"Mr. Greeley's election will be a preservative step toward local neighborhood government, and will stop the course of overbearing Federalism. We can have Democratic principles in some measure by according to the great revolution in his favor which is sweeping over the country. In this State it is irresistible. I have not been on personal terms with Mr. Greeley for some time, but there is wisdom and heartiness in the popular movement to support him. I recognize in the the sympathy between himself and the voting masses an element stronger than talent or fitness. He has the talent and fitness to suit the temper of the times."

The Bar Room Remedy for weakness of the stomach is a dose of Rum Bitters. They are surcharged with *Fusel Oil*, a deadly element, which is rendered more active by the pungent astringents with which it is combined. If your stomach is weak, or your liver or bowels disordered, tone, strengthen and regulate them with VINEGAR BITTERS, a pure VEGETABLE STOMACHIC, CORRECTIVE AND APERIENT, free from alcohol, and capable of infusing new vitality into your exhausted and disordered system. 4w

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april 177-deod&w2mch

Sixteen Years of Success.

In 1856 the now famous MUSTANG LINIMENT was first made known to the public by an extensive system of advertising. From that time to the present, the demand for it has been steadily increasing until it has taken the lead of all embrocations, lotions, ointments, and other external remedies, imported or domestic, ever introduced into the American market. In the most celebrated racing and trotting stables, in the establishments of stage and city car companies, and in the stables of private gentlemen, it is the only recognized cure for such diseases of the horse as require outward treatment. Nor is it less valuable as a local application for some of the most distressing complaints to which man is subject. Rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, neuralgia, sore throat, tumors, wens, earache, toothache, yield to its pain-subduing, counter-irritant properties, and burns, scalds and cuts are healed with incredible rapidity under its operation.

$1,000 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of Bronchitis, severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption.

June 2 d1weod—w1t

An Important Consideration.

DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS are PURELY VEGETABLE, and are adapted to young and old, male and female, and may be taken at all times, without restraint of occupation, without change of living, without diet, and without the fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather, and in all climates.

Dear Sir—You make two preparations which, it appears to me, are worthy of a more general acceptance than they have had as yet, probably because they have not been "puffed" in the newspapers. I allude to your Liver Pills and Aromatic Elixir of Citrate of Caffeine. The former have been used in my own fease—torpor of the Liver—and in my family with a marked success, and I believe them superior in all biliary derangements to any pills now made. The Caffeine is the only remedy that has, in my experience, proved effectual for nervous headaches. It never fails, and the relief it affords is delicious; for not only does the pain cease, but a pleasant exhilaration supervenes, and suffering is converted to pleasure. A vial of it is kept at home and one at my office, that I may never be without it in case of need.

Very truly yours,

JOS. P. CARR, Attorney at Law.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye Requires but a few Minutes.

June 1 210-deod&w1w

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 30th instant, by Rev. Dr. Moran, Mr. E. S. WARROCK, of Wadesboro, N. C., to Miss VIRGINIA F. HARRIS, of this city.

DIED.

Departed this life on the 30th inst., of congestion of the brain, after a short illness, and in the strength of her youth, Mrs. HENRIETTA ELIZABETH HASHAGEN, wife of Mr. Christian Hashagen, aged 19 years, 1 month and 13 days.

In this city, on the 1st of June, ROBERTA, infant daughter of Robert C. and Lizzie Dudley. Services from the house to the Cemetery, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

In this city, on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, MINNIE KING, infant daughter of B. F. and Amada White.

$300 000!

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme.
50,000 NUMBERS.
Class D, to be Drawn April 30, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	13,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prizes of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,460 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5.
Quarters, $2 50.

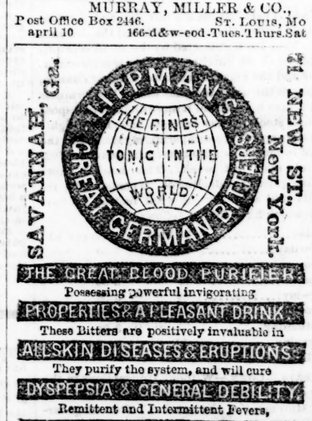
☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

☞ Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for a circular. Address,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Post Office Box 2446. ST. LOUIS, Mo
april 10 166-d&w-eod-Tues.Thurs.Sat



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1872.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have the pleasure of announcing the following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops to be awarded at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Association, in the Fall of 1872:

FIELD CROPS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20

For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest crop of Cotton on one acre by a boy not over eighteen years of age—Medal and $20

For second largest crop..... 15
For third " 10

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20

For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of land, same regulations as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest crop of Corn on one acre made by a boy not over eighteen years of age: Medal and .....
For second best crop..... 15
For third " " 10

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; under same rules and regulations for Cotton and Corn—two bushels to be exhibited: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

OATS AND RYE:

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one-half (½) acre.

Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

PEAS, &C., &C.

For largest crop of Ground Peas upon one acre:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

For largest yield Stock Peas upon one acre; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre; for largest yield of Beets upon one acre.—Two bushels of each to be exhibited; under same regulations as other crops:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

HAY.

For largest yield of Stock Pea-vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest yield of Native Grass; one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value....$25

The grass must be cut from land cultivated for Hay.

Largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield of Cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.$25

To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses:

Premium—Solid Silver Plate, value.....$50

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with. Affidavits* and *certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Largest yield of each of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit and submitted to the Committee:

Garden Peas.....$10
Cucumbers..... 10
Tomatoes..... 8
Asparagus..... 10
Radishes..... 5
Peaches..... 8
Pears..... 5
Grapes, Scuppernong, Flowers and Concord. 10

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

By the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington:

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of corn from 4 acres upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of cotton from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of oats from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of turnips from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of sweet potatoes from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of peanuts from 4 acres of upland.

The Navassa Guano to be used alone in competing for the above Premiums, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter. Samples of the crops named must be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Yield of crops required to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and decisions to be made by Committees appointed for the purpose by the Association.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21, 1871.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

SIR—As State Agents for the Carolina Fertilizer, we offer the following premiums, to be competed for at the Annual Fair, November, 1872:

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.
600 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Peanuts to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Sweet Potatoes to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.

The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manure only; and the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.

Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application, and culture, and the results; and the awards of the Committee will be fulfilled by shipment of the Fertilizer as directed, upon receipt by us of the above required statements.

Very respectfully,
DEROSSET & CO., State Agents.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1872.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

SIR:—As Agents of WHANN'S RAWBONE SUPERPHOSPHATE and the STA